Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Private advices by the steamship Cuba indicate that a large amount of five-twenty bonds [illegible]

A synopsis of the New Freedmen's Bureau bill reported to the House yesterday, will be found [illegible]

The Senate Military Committee will recommend that the pay and emoluments of [illegible] General be $20,000.

Secretary Seward's speech at Auburn, New York, yesterday, will be found in the telegraph columns.

Our midnight market report contains [illegible] the leading New York journals, on the English financial panic, with speculations as to its [illegible]

The House Military Committee are engaged on a bill for the reorganization of the army, in accordance with the recently expressed views of Gen. Grant.

A fire occurred at Cairo, yesterday morning, [illegible] the destruction of the Virginia Hotel [illegible] The total loss is supposed to be seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mexican advices give details of the engagement at Mazatlan, between the Liberals and Imperialists. The Liberal victory was complete. A number of Americans participated in the fight as sharpshooters.

A lengthy and interesting account of the proceedings in the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, at St. Louis, is given this morning. In the Old School Assembly, an exciting debate was had on the Louisville Expulsion case, but no conclusion was reached on the subject.

A party of Mobilians, among whom are the Mayor of the city, the President and several members of the Board of Trade, and President and Directors of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, left St. Louis yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this city this morning.

Additional European news of a warlike character is given this morning. Austria, Italy and Prussia were engaged in the most energetic war preparations, while at the same time correspondence [illegible] of a conciliatory character was being carried on between the parties.

The Post Office Department has issued an order to recommence the delivery of mails at an early day in all offices in South Carolina where there are no regularly commissioned postmasters. This order is caused by the inability of the Department to find persons for postmasters who can take the test oath.

The master ship-builders of New York held a meeting on Friday, at which they declared their firm resolution to resist the demand of the operatives for the eight hour system, and contradicted the reports that two of their body had agreed to work according to that principle. The workmen also met in their respective committee rooms and pledged themselves not to give in until they are successful. On both sides, the city will [illegible]

Details of the bombardment at Callao show that two of the Spanish vessels were disabled early in the action, and that the Spanish iron-clad was pierced by an eight-inch rifle projectile, the shot penetrating through her five inch armor, and imbedding itself in the wooden backing. The loss in killed and wounded is reported to be about equal on both sides. According to accounts from officers of the United States steamer Vanderbilt, the Spaniards, at the close of the action, were in no condition to renew the fight. Little damage was done the city, as the attacking party were provided only with solid shot.

In the Senate, 22d, Mr. Wilson reported a bill for the equalization of bounties. It gives every soldier, without distinction of color, $8.33 per month, deducting bounties already paid, excluding deserters and those who have sold their claims. Mr. Kirkwood called up the bill in relation to public land in the Southern States. It was discussed by Hendricks, Kirkwood and Pomeroy, and finally passed. Mr. Sherman called up the bill consolidating the public debt and reducing the rate of interest on it to five per cent. The amendment that the sum of renting and disposing of the loan shall not exceed two per cent was adopted. The bill was then postponed until to-day. The bill making further provisions for the armory at Rock Island was passed. The bill [illegible] of the postage laws, providing among other things, that prepaid letters shall be returned free, that money orders shall be good for only one year, and that special agents shall give bonds, was passed. Adjourned. In the House, the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, during the absence of Mr. Fox, was passed. The Bankrupt Bill was then taken up, and after discussion, was passed—68 to 58. Mr. Eliot reported back the bill to continue in force for three years the Freedmen's Bureau. While the bill was being read, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over. Mr. Driggs introduced a bill to punish attempts for withholding moneys collected for soldiers, &c. The House resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, and it was continued until the recess, and through the entire evening session.

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

Details of the Bombardment of Callao by the Spanish Fleet—Two of the Vessels return disabled—The Spanish Iron-clad pierced with an eight inch shot—About an equal loss on both sides—The Spaniards in no condition to Renew the attempt.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Some details of the fight at Callao are published.

The Peruvians had nine batteries manned with [illegible] pounder guns, and 300 pounder Armstrongs, and [illegible] pounder Blakley rifles, besides iron-clads Loa and Victoria, and three wooden gunboats.

In less than half an hour the Villa De Madrid had her motive power destroyed, and was towed out of action. The Berenguela moved out twenty minutes later, having received a heavy rifled shot near the water line, leaking badly and was obliged to careen to prevent sinking.

At half-past two the Blanca and Resolucion retired to repair injuries, but soon returned to their positions, and with the rest of the fleet, except the two first named, continued the fight to the end of the action.

Soon after the commencement of the battle, a Peruvian battery, containing two 300 pounder Armstrongs, was blown up, dismounting the guns, and killing and wounding every one in the vicinity. In another battery a 300-pounder Armstrong was dismounted at the first fire. With this exception, the fire of the Peruvian batteries was heavy and well directed, and every moment became more fatal and destructive.

Soon after five o'clock the Spaniards retired, the batteries firing till they were out of range. The last gun was fired by the monitor Victoria.

The Peruvians are said to have lost sixty killed and [illegible] wounded.

The shot disabling the steampipe of the Villa de Madrid, killed eighteen and wounded twenty-one, and it was thought therefrom that the total Spanish loss far exceeded that of the Peruvians. That vessel had eight shot holes in her sides. The Blanca was struck forty times, and others nearly as many. The Numancia, being ironclad, came off very well, but one eight inch rifle projectile pierced her five and half inch iron plating, and went partly through the wooden packing. She was fought so as to receive the fire at an angle, hence her plating caused the shot to glance.

Officers of the Vanderbilt think the Spaniards are in no condition to renew the attempt. They had only solid shot, so the city was little injured.

Commodore Rodgers writes that he received notice of the blockade of Callao, with four days for neutrals to leave. He gives a minute account of the bombardment. The Peruvian batteries had 45 [illegible]; 4 fifty pounders, (Blakely's) and 4 three hundred pounders, 9 Armstrongs.

The Villa de Madrid withdrew, her steam escaping freely.

Both sides fought with courage. The Spaniards exhausted their ammunition.

The killed and wounded on land was 87. The Spaniards were obviously badly punished—loss unknown.

Fear of torpedoes kept the Spaniards at long range. One was picked up in the harbor.

[illegible] Preck offered his assistance, but it was declined. Dr. Johnson was told that Admiral Nunez was badly wounded in eight places.

MEXICO.

Another Brilliant Victory by the Liberals—Opinion of a French General as to Maximilian's Prospects.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The details of the engagement between the Liberals under Corona and the Imperial garrison at Mazatlan, Mexico, show that the Liberals gained a brilliant victory. A squad of Americans, who were in Corona's ranks, acted as sharpshooters during the engagement. Without delay, Corona immediately attacked another co-operating expedition under Lozada and completely routed it. He is now master of the position in Sinaloa.

The heavy import duties and forced loans still continue. Duties on single cargoes of merchandise from Europe, in the month of April, have amounted to from $130,000 to $160,000.

Ortega, the opponent of Juarez, proposes to enter Mexico from California.

A letter from General Brincourt, one of the French commanders, is published, stating that he believes the Imperial cause is by no means popular and the relations with the United States are threatening. He therefore intends taking a leave of absence, with no expectation of returning.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The War Prospect—Significant Speech of the Emperor Napoleon—The Paris Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamers City of New York, Bavaria and Bremen, from Europe, have arrived.

Advices from Venetia say it is expected that the Austrian army in Venetia will be completely equipped and augmented to its full strength by the 15th. It is expected to reach 200,000, which is considered greatly in excess of what is required for effective [illegible]

It is stated that all the passes on the Tyrol were defended by artillery.

Steamers were being ordered in London for Italy, and large contracts for horses are said to have been made with Prussia.

The Federal Diet, at Frankfort, on the 9th, adopted a resolution requesting Prussia to make a pacific declaration, otherwise the Diet would be compelled to take the steps provided for in the Federal Constitution. The Prussian representative declared that Prussia was ready to revoke defensive measures if the Diet would also order the disarmament of the other members of the Confederation; otherwise Prussia will be compelled to maintain the necessary measures for her own security.

A Vienna despatch of the 10th says that Austria is reported to have decided upon convening the Holstein Diet should Prussia still reject her proposals for the settlement of the question of the Duchies.

A movement for the formation of a volunteer rifle corps continues in several Austrian provinces.

The municipality of Prague had received orders to prepare quarters for troops to arrive in that city immediately, for whom there may be no room in the barracks.

Napoleon made a significant speech at Auxerre, in which he said he detested the treaty of 1815. The Paris Bourse had accepted this as a signal for war. Several panics had set in. Rentes fell 3 per cent.

FROM JAPAN.

[illegible] Exhibition—Silk Market, etc.

NEW YORK, May 22.—News from Japan to the [illegible] of March state that the question of the civil [illegible] of Chinese emigrants was being discussed.

[illegible] native Japanese soldiers were to [illegible] with a foreign garrison of French and [illegible] for a grand field day exhibition near Yokohama.

The silk market was inactive, native makers demanding very high prices.

[illegible] quiet. Cotton sold so as to be laid down in London at 1½d per pound. There was a large quantity of inferior tobacco on hand.

Fenians.

[illegible], May 22.—Two boats loaded, it is [illegible] with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer Niger [illegible] Campo Bello to the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated. No further particulars.

[illegible] Flag presentation at Philadelphia.

[illegible], Pennsylvania, May 22.—All the regiments [illegible] commanded in Pennsylvania [illegible] will be present at [illegible] presentation in Philadelphia, on the 4th [illegible]

CONGRESS.

Passage of the Bankrupt Bill in the House.

Work on the Tax Bill.

The House Engaged on Clauses Concerning Tobacco.

A New Freedmen's Bureau Bill Reported.

The Rock Island Arsenal Bill Passed in the Senate.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Details of the Bombardment at Callao.

Two of the Spanish Vessels Disabled.

Statement of Losses Sustained by both Parties.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH AT AUBURN, N. Y.

THE GREAT OPERA HOUSE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Full Account of Losses Sustained.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES AT ST. LOUIS.

Exciting Debate on the Louisville Expulsion Case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

PROGRESS ON THE TAX BILL.

The House did not make very much progress to-day, on the Tax Bill, over two hours being occupied in discussing the tobacco clauses. General Schenck finally beat the Ways and Means Committee outright, by such a small majority that it is very doubtful [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] establishment of an Armory and Arsenal of construction, deposit and repair, on Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, passed by the Senate to-day, is the same as that of which a synopsis was given in these despatches yesterday. It was adopted without amendment.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President has withdrawn from the Senate the nomination of Col. Benjamin G. Fisher, as chief signal officer of the army.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

A prominent general officer, who has been stationed in the South since the war, and whose position has been such as to bring him into constant contact with the people, gives it as his firm conviction that the North, through Mr. Johnson's course, has lost all that it gained in the war, except a nominal abolition of slavery.

THE DELANO LETTER.

The letter of Mr. Delano to the meeting of the Johnson Club in Philadelphia, last Saturday, in which he expresses his cordial sympathy with the movement, caused some surprise among his friends here, who had supposed that he would remain true to the soldiers who elected him.

NO CATTLE PLAGUE AT PANAMA.

The Inspector of Customs at Panama says the cattle plague rinderpest has not appeared in Central America.

TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

All officers on leave of absence visiting Washington, are requested to report at the Adjutant General's office.

CONFIRMED.

Wm. Tripp is confirmed Surveyor General of Dakota.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

[illegible]

A SERENADE.

The serenade to the President and Cabinet is arranged for to-morrow night.

THE EXPLODED BANK.

The House Committee on Banking examined the President of the Merchants' National Bank this morning, when he admitted that he had Government bonds in his possession which he regarded as private property, and stated that he had offered to adjust the difficulty by paying forty per cent of the money deposited with the bank.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to which was referred the Senate bill No. 207 to provide for the equalization of bounties to the soldiers in the late war of the rebellion, presented a bill and a written report. The report says it has ever been the policy of the Government of the United States to keep a small standing army in time of peace, and to rely upon the patriotism of the citizens to fill the ranks of its military forces in time of war. The experience of three-quarters of a century has amply vindicated the wisdom of this policy. Every citizen of the United States liable to do military duty is justly held to owe to the Government in time of public danger [illegible] his blood, if need be, his life. While the citizen owes military service to his country, the country in return is sacredly bound to recognize and justly reward the military services rendered by the citizens.

MR. SEWARD AT AUBURN, N. Y.

Speech to His Fellow-Citizens, giving His Views of National Affairs.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 22.—Mr. Seward addressed a large meeting of his fellow-citizens, as follows:

"MY GOOD FRIENDS—Since we last met, the national condition has undergone some material changes. We were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders who so pompously claim to be Democratic, organized with their customary machinery and ovations. They had wisely ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union, which had at last become a glorious success. They thought to undermine the distinctive party of the Union, by affecting a new-born admiration for its Chief, Andrew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotions superior to ours, by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our administration mottoes of reconciliation upon their newly wrought banners, reorganizing their straggling lines as well as they could, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] unconditionally loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress equally with all other States, and just as well as if there had been no rebellion.

The representatives of the national Union party in Congress do not yet agree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials. Some are understood to insist that the people of no State ought to reserve the right of secession or disunion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should claim to reserve a right of secession could not be loyal. Others contend that after rebellion a State ought not to be accepted which insists upon, or readmits the validity of the debts of the rebellion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should insist upon the validity of such debts could not be loyal. Others argue that as a consequence of the abolition of slavery, a change of the basis of representation has become desirable and necessary.

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]—Valuable Theatrical Costumes Burned—Two Firemen Supposed to Have Perished—Large Arrivals of Five-Twenty Bonds—Heavy Shipments of Specie—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Preston King Inquest.

NEW YORK, May [illegible].—The great opera house of New York—the Academy of Music—together with the Medical University, on Fourteenth street, [illegible] & Co.'s piano warehouse, on the corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, Worcester & Co.'s piano warehouse, the Lutheran Church, on Fifteenth street, and several other large buildings contiguous to the Academy of Music, were destroyed by fire after midnight last night. The fire broke out an hour after the opera performance closed.

Two firemen, named Daniel Waters and Welch are supposed to have perished in the fire last night. Another named John Denin was badly burned, but escaped with his life. Grace Chapel, the Manhattan Company's works, Irving Hall, the dwellings on 15th street, and the Hypotheatron were saved. Dr. Valentine Mott's valuable anatomical collection was destroyed in the University Medical College. Loss, $30,000. Loss by the burning of St. James Lutheran Church, $80,000, partially insured. Loss of Col. Fraser, restaurant keeper, $15,000. No insurance.

The loss on Worcester's factory, which was not greatly damaged, was covered by insurance.

Buildings 123 and 125 3d avenue, occupied by various parties, were destroyed. Loss considerable. The total loss will not exceed if it reaches a million dollars.

The Academy of Music was valued at $335,000; insured for $130,000, and scenery, &c. for $30,000. Maretzek's loss is $70,000, Grau's loss $40,000, neither insured. The University Medical College was valued at $45,000; insured for $15,000. Worcester's piano factory was saved. Loss on Ihne's factory not ascertained.

The fire was doubtless incendiary.

Private advices per steamer Cuba indicate that a large amount of 5-20s were received on her.

The shipment of specie to-morrow is expected to equal that of last Wednesday.

The verdict of the coroner's jury on the body of Preston King, rendered to-day, was that he jumped off a ferry boat while laboring under insanity.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Commissioners Appointed Under the New Police Bill—Legislative Proceedings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 22.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of the Police Commissioners named in yesterday's despatches. The new system will be immediately put in operation, and Memphis, it is hoped, will be redeemed from the disgrace that has been brought upon it by the misrule of the mob that has for the past year had control of it.

As the session draws near its close, business is crowded through rapidly, and a determination is evident in both Houses to adjourn on the 28th.

No business of general interest was brought before the lower House to-day, except the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Bill, which passed a third reading, with some slight amendments, that will not affect it in the Senate, and it will no doubt become a law. This road will open a direct route from Knoxville to Nashville, and give value to the immense mineral resources of East Tennessee.

The House bill incorporating the Nashville Colored Benevolent Association passed at the third reading.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Masonic—Proposed Flag Presentation on the Fourth of July—Indiana Supreme Court.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Indiana met at Masonic Hall to-day. Delegates were present from most of the Commands of the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas Newby, of Cambridge City, Most Puissant Grand Master; Thomas Attison, of Aurora, Deputy Puissant Grand Master; Wm. W. Austin, of Richmond, Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; M. H. Rice, of Plymouth, Grand Principal Conductor of the Work; Alexander Thomas, of Terre Haute, Grand Captain of the Guard; Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, Grand Treasurer; William Hacker, of Shelbyville, Grand Recorder; John Leech, of New Carlisle, Grand Chaplain; and A. A. Wilson, of Indianapolis, Grand Steward and Sentinel.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons convenes to-morrow; the Grand Lodge on Tuesday next.

Arrangements are being made to hold a grand convention of soldiers and their friends at this city on the 4th of July next, at which time the battle flags of the various regiments will be formally presented to Governor Morton, as the representative of the State. Half fare arrangements will be made with the various railroads centering in the city.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are now in session in Chambers. The regular term commences on Tuesday next.

FROM DES MOINES.

Death of the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company—Good Templar Picnic.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, May 22.

F. C. McKay, of this city, General Agent of the American Emigrant Company, died of apoplexy, at his residence, this morning, at four o'clock. Mr. McKay was fifty-four years of age, and formerly a lawyer, resident at Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York.

A temperance picnic was held to-day in a grove seven miles east of this city, under the auspices of the Good Templars of this city and county. About one thousand persons were present, and a good time was had generally by those in attendance, and new impetus given to the temperance movement.

FROM MADISON.

Reward Offered for an Escaped Murderer—Public Improvements—Rumored Political Black Mail.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., May 22.

Gov. Fairchild offers a reward of $200 for the arrest of Freeman H. Richards, confined in Manitowoc County jail, on a charge of murder, who escaped on the 9th. He is described as large, tall, powerful, quiet, black hair, slightly gray. He wore when he [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] escaped, a black coat, army pants, black hat, no vest.

The State building Commissioners advertise for proposals till June 20th, for the erection and completion of the rotunda and dome of the State capitol, in accordance with plans and specifications, and under direction of Col. S. V. Shipman, of this city. The summit of the dome should be one hundred and sixty feet above the ground; to top of the statue it will be one hundred and eighty-eight feet. The dome will be composed exclusively of iron and glass. The contract for boring an artesian well in the Capitol Park to the depth of 800 feet, has been awarded to J. H. Underwood, of Pittsfield, for $4,900; a cast iron tube of eight inches exterior diameter is to be put down. Bids ranged as high as $8,200. The works will be begun in a few days.

Bids for the enlargement of the Insane Hospital will be opened to-night.

It is reported that threats have been made to sundry Federal officers, mainly postmasters, that unless they come out in defence of the President's policy, they will be removed.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions Under Discussion—Protest Against Excluding the Louisville Presbytery—Exciting Debate on the Subject—Sarcastic Speech of Mr. Galloway, of Chicago.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 22.

After devotional exercises, the minutes were read and approved.

The invitation to go on a trip to Iron Mountain was accepted for Saturday.

The synodical records were called for and referred to appropriate committees.

The order of the day being the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, it was taken up. Rev. Mr. Loomis, of California, spoke of the importance of the report. He hoped it would not be passed by as indifferently as it had been in some years past.

Dr. Lowrie desired to explain one or two points in the report. He was sorry that the subject had been deferred yesterday. Dr. Kempshall said he had moved to defer action at the request of the Secretary of the Board.

Dr. Lowrie answered, so much the worse. This was a subject very important. He then commented upon the report. The Board had been compelled to carry on a policy of restriction in order to prevent the work from being broken up everywhere. They were saved last year by making a special appeal to the churches, which had been very generally responded to. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] what we believe to be the mischievous and erroneous judgment of the General Assembly in suspending the Commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville from the exercise of their rights and privileges as members of this body, for the following reasons: First, By this act the Assembly has violated the fundamental principle of its own organization, and vitiated its own integrity as the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church. It is decided in chapter 12, 6 of the form of government, that the General Assembly shall represent in one body all the particular churches of this denomination; and again, the General Assembly shall consist of an equal delegation of Bishops and Elders from each Presbytery. It cannot be denied that at the time their representatives were excluded from the Assembly the churches comprising the Presbytery of Louisville were, and still are, an integral part of the Presbyterian Church, and yet the Assembly, by a simple resolution, adopted under the operations of the previous question, without debate, excluded these churches from all participation in its proceedings at a time when the business under consideration was of vital importance to the whole church [illegible] in the constitution, and no precedent in the history of the church. The attempt to justify it by the usage of legislation and other political assemblies is, in the judgment of the undersigned, utterly futile, because, in the first place, there is no proper analogy between legislative bodies or other secular assemblies acting under rules of human invention, and the Court of Jesus Christ, organized under and bound by the law of Christ, as expounded in its own written Constitution, and because, secondly, if such an analogy did exist it has been violated in this case in the following essential particulars: First, by the action of its own committee or Commissioners and the formal adoption of their report; the Assembly had already decided that the Commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville were entitled to their seats. Second, in legislative and other secular assemblies, when the right of members to the seats they have obtained is contested, they are always allowed to retain their places in the body, and to participate in its proceedings until the case is fully decided. Third, by this act the Assembly has virtually pronounced a judicial condemnation upon the Presbytery of Louisville without observing any of the forms of trial so carefully prescribed by the Constitution and so essential to the due administration of justice, and, in the opinion of the undersigned this proceeding is rendered the more irregular and unjust in view of the fact that by the operation of the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions excluding them, the Commissioners were denied a hearing before the Assembly, either in their own behalf, or in behalf of the Presbytery they represent; and this disregard of judicial forms is further aggravated by the fact that, in the resolution excluding the Commissioners from their seats, the Assembly endorsed unsustained public rumors against the ministerial character and standing of one of the said Commissioners, and made these rumors thus endorsed without any judicial proof, a ground of condemnation against the Presbytery. Fourth, the facts alleged against the Presbytery of Louisville, do not involve any heresy or crime, nor justify the exclusion of the churches composing said Presbytery from the fellowship of the church of Christ, inasmuch as all synods or councils since the days of the apostles, being composed of uninspired and fallible men, may err, and many have erred. The right to publicly discuss, dispute, and protest against the deliverances of such synods and councils belongs to every, even the humblest member of the church. This right has been exercised from the foundation of the church till the present time, and has never been disputed except by the Church of Rome. Moreover, the deliverances and order of the General Assemblies against which the Presbytery of Louisville have protested, and which they have refused to obey, not having been transmitted to the Presbytery for their approbation, according to the requisition of the form of government, chap. 12, sec. 6, are not established in constitutional rules, neither are they obligatory upon the churches of the Presbytery of Louisville. Their exclusion from representation in this body, for refusing to do that which, according to express provisions of the constitution, was not obligatory upon them, is, in the judgment of the undersigned, an unwarranted and alarming usurpation of power. For the foregoing and other reasons, in the name of Jesus Christ, by virtue of the right secured to them in the constitution and in the discharge of their covenant obligations, to study the purity and peace of the Church, the undersigned do solemnly protest against the whole proceedings as being unconstitutional and revolutionary, as calculated to bring the lawful authority of this Assembly into contempt; to enkindle strife, to produce alienation, and to defeat the end for which the Assembly was originally organized, viz: That it might constitute the bond of Union, peace, correspondence and mutual confidence among all our churches.

Henry J. Van Dyke, A. P. Forman, R. L. McAlfen, G. C. Swallow, J. P. Anderson, Marshall James, George W. Buchanan, J. T. Hendricks, W. M. Ferguson, J. L. Yonts, L. P. Bowers, R. K. Smoot, Isaac D. James, John H. Travis, Thomas P. Brecker, J. W. Byer, P. Thompson.

Mr. Galloway, of Chicago, then took the floor. He said though he felt embarrassed in appearing before such a body as this, still he felt so much interest in the Presbyterian Church he could not remain silent when these important questions were being discussed. He disclaimed any prejudice. He professed to be a liberal Presbyterian, and he could hail in bonds of brotherhood all who believed in a common Savior. He claimed not the majority of this assembly had any disposition to oppress any body in the church. The situation of the minority commanded his respect, and he would not oppress them. At first he had intended to remain quiet, but for the imputations cast upon the majority of this Assembly, and the charges made they were persecuting the minority. It would be inconsistent in him to refuse anybody free speech here. It was, on contrary, to the boast of the majority that they had secured free speech in this country, from the lakes to the gulf. He then responded to remarks of Dr. Boardman in relation to the suspension of the Louisville brethren, pending their trial. Dr. B. had said this assembly differed from other bodies in this respect, that they gave a man the right to be heard. Now, he denied that this was an unprecedented case. The present Congress was exercising the same power toward the Southern representatives. He referred to the Giddings case in the House of Representatives.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson asked whether these members were allowed to vote during the discussion.

Mr. Galloway replied that he supposed they were not.

Mr. Ferguson said they were not.

Mr. Galloway—I know the gentleman from Ohio, and know where his sympathies are.

Mr. Ferguson—I only want to state that the members of Congress whose seats are contested are not excluded till cases are finally decided.

Dr. Clark rose to a point of order, that Mr. Ferguson had no right to inject a speech into Mr. Galloway's remarks.

Mr. Ferguson—I merely asked a question, and know what my rights are on this floor.

The Moderator decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. Galloway resumed. He claimed that the power to exclude representatives was inherent in every deliberative body. It was a power necessary to preserve self-respect and dignity. A lawyer in court was liable to punishment for contempt. If I, as a lawyer, after a decision had been made in court, said to the judge, you are a liar, usurper, and despot, what would the Court say? Why, "Mr. Sheriff, take Mr. Galloway to jail, without any trial whatever. Would not that be a suspension of my functions? Now, a man has a right to his private judgment; but when he puts it on paper, and it is offensive and untruthful, then it becomes libel. A hundred cases might be cited to prove it. He did not believe in this sentimental way of doing things, and, merely for the sake of holding a conference with men who have denounced me, he would not give up the inherent right in this body. It was as if a man should come into my house and say, "Mr. Galloway, you are a scoundrel and a tyrant, but I'll take dinner with you." That is just what these Louisville brethren have done. They have called us tyrants and heretics, a remark faintly re-echoed by Dr. Boardman. He would not associate himself with heretics, nor allow them to associate with him.

The Moderator interrupted Mr. Galloway by stating that the hour for the special order had arrived, the hearing of Rev. Dr. A. G. Vermilye, of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States.

Mr. Galloway was willing to retire.

The Moderator said it must be decided by the Assembly.

The Assembly refused to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Galloway to suspend the special order.

The moderator then introduced Dr. Vermilye who addressed the Assembly in friendly salutation in behalf of the Dutch Reformed Church. He referred to past general assemblies, and the now deceased brethren whom he met in Rochester a few years ago. He was pleased to see the approaching signs of a union between the New and Old school branches. Judging by the joint devotional services held here last night, he supposed the marriage settlement would soon be arranged. It could not be long, judging from the spirit manifested here last night, before Dr. Hopkins, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and Dr. Stanton of the Danville Theological Seminary, would be man and wife. He referred, also, to the proposition last year to invite the Protestant denominations to resist the progress of Romanism. The Dutch Church would join in such a movement when it could be based on ground which all could stand upon. He closed by a fervent hope for the prosperity of the Church.

The Moderator said that the Old School Presbyterian Church regarded the Reformed Dutch Church of America as its eldest sister, and the two churches had together in the closest communion. He responded fervently to the wish of Dr. Vermilye, that the two churches should be one, and he did not know why they should not be one. There was a general harmony in the two churches. He had only to make an amendment to the proposal, that Dr. Hopkins and himself, should be united as man and wife. He supposed that from the order in which the relationship was mentioned, he was intended to be the wife, to which he objected. He thought the representative of the Old School should be the stronger, and not the weaker vessel.

Dr. Vermilye suggested that if the wife was disposed to be turbulent the order had better be reversed.

Dr. Stanton responded that such an arrangement would suit him.

Shortly after the Assembly took a recess till half past three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Galloway resumed his line of argument that every legislative body had the right to protect itself.

He was interrupted by Dr. Boardman, who asked whether anybody had ever been excluded from any Assembly without a hearing. The speaker replied in the affirmative, and quoted the book of discipline to show that where a member is under charges it shall be discretionary with the judicatory to suspend them or not. The Louisville Commissioners are under process already, by virtue of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge's appeal. Now these men had no right to be here in the first place, and it was the height of presumption for them to claim fellowship with men whom they denounced as heretics. Dr. Boardman had made a long speech, the burden of which was that the majority were heretics, and the minority the only true Christians. He proposed to show the Louisville presbytery by this declaration and testimony that this was a concerted, determined, defiant rebellion against the supreme court of the Presbyterian Church. They talk of attacking the brethren, the people who are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] accepting the report of the Committee on Church Erection Fund, be reconsidered, as he desired to offer a substitute to reserve $100,000 of the fund as a capital, and loan out the balance, together with the income and any future donations, to needy churches, in sums not to exceed $3,000 to any one church, and no interest to be charged until maturity of the debt.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Scarritt's motion for reconsideration was carried, and the afternoon was spent in debating the whole question.

Mr. Scarritt made a long speech rather against the report of the Committee.

Dr. Humphrey and Dr. Williams, of Pittsburgh, favored the report.

Mr. Hobard, of Iowa, and Dr. Clark, of New York, opposed it on various grounds.

Mr. Foot suggested that as it required a two-thirds vote to change the present plan, the opponents of it would be wise to make concessions to secure the requisite vote.

Pending the question, the Assembly adjourned.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Reports Received from State Conferences—[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Dr. Hatfield read a letter from [illegible] the General Conference [illegible] stating that it was [illegible] disappointment [illegible] visit St. Louis [illegible] Assembly [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM BOSTON.

Gen. Butler Elected Major General of the Massachusetts State Militia—Anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Senate elected to-day Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Lowell, to be Major General of the Massachusetts State militia, under the new militia organization.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its anniversary meetings to-day. Hon. Ira Harris, of New York, is president of the Society. The President made an interesting address, in which he indicated his purpose of retiring from the office of president.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America, Independent Order of Good Templars, is now in session at Boston. The meeting is presided over by Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin. Representatives from nearly all the Northern and Western States, as well as from the Canadas, are present.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—A fire broke out this morning at one o'clock on the corner of Sixth and Harriet streets, destroying the saddle-tree factory of H. Degenhart, two new stables belonging to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and the sewing-machine foundry of M. Murphy. The loss is about $15,000.

The Southern Baptist Convention opens its session to-day, at Russellville, Ky. All the Southern States have sent delegations to take part in its deliberations.

A fire occurred at Atlanta, yesterday morning, destroying a coach factory, a store, a workshop and two residences. Loss $30,000.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The receipts for the Lincoln Monument since the last report foot up $603 15, of which amount the sum of $304 was forwarded by Col. Leib, commander of the post of Vicksburg, having been contributed by the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Fifty-second regiment of United States Colored Infantry, on duty at that place. This makes an aggregate of over $3,000 collected and forwarded by that indefatigable officer.

Mr. G. Fitzhugh, the master builder of our new hotel, and a worthy citizen of Springfield, fell from his horse last evening and broke one of his legs above the ankle. He is suffering much pain, and it is thought amputation will be necessary to save his life.

The new hotel is progressing rapidly. The brick work is finished, and it will soon be all under cover.

We are having another moist day. Rain has been falling in moderation from an early hour this morning.

Mrs. Senator Yates was so far recovered from her illness yesterday morning as to warrant her removal to her home at Jacksonville.

The Mission of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 21.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton had an interview at Savannah, on Saturday, with representatives from the African Methodist Church. Three of them declared in favor of the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and three others testified to malfeasance of officers of the Bureau. Generals Steedman and Fullerton have gone to Florida.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The steamer Monterey has arrived from New York.

All the Red River country is flooded.

Thomas A. Adams, Chief of Police of New Orleans, has been suspended for thirty days for refusing to arrest peaceable citizens for carrying firearms during the disorganization of the police.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, is here, direct from Washington, and expresses confidence in the President.

Election at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Samuel F. Wylie, independent Union candidate for City Councilman, was elected yesterday by 165 majority over Col. Sethley, regular nominee.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 22.

TOBACCO—Active and firm. Lugs at [illegible] leaf at [illegible]

FLOUR—More active at $6.25@7.25 for super; $7.75@9.25 for extra; $10.00@11.00 for double extras and choice family.

GRAIN—Wheat dull for low grades, at $1.50@2.00 for spring, and $1.30@2.75 for fall. Corn better, at [illegible] for mixed, [illegible] for yellow, and [illegible] for white and mixed white. Oats better, at [illegible]

WHISKY—No buyers.

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, 31 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

Job Printers & Book Compositors
WANTED
Immediately by Garden City Printing and Blank Book Co. DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, 138 Lake street.

To Draughtsmen.
I want one or two first-rate Draughtsmen and Designers, to whom I will pay good wages and give steady employment. G. P. RANDALL, Architect, Portland Block, Chicago.

Housekeeper, Governess or Campanion.
A young lady desires a situation as Housekeeper, Governess or Companion in a respectable family, either in or out of the city. Good references given. Address "COMPANION," Tribune office.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
43 Clark Street.
Bankers, Dealers in Exchange, Government Securities, &c.

REMOVAL.
DENTIST.
DR. TOWNE'S New Dental Rooms, No. 162 Madison street. The best work and the lowest prices in the city. Call and see.

Western Life Insurance Co'y,
OF CINCINNATI, O.
CASH CAPITAL ($200,000) ALL PAID UP.
Call and examine plans. Chief Office 90 [illegible] street, opposite Chamber of Commerce. GEORGE HERBERT, Gen. Agent for the State of Illinois.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.
Persons having Improved or Unimproved City Property to sell, can always secure the highest market price by leaving a description at the Real Estate Auction Room, No. 210 State street. All property left for sale, at auction or otherwise, will be liberally advertised. H. L. ARTHUR & CO., Real Estate Auction Room, 210 State street.

TROTTING HORSE.
The Fastest Roadster in this city for sale at $1,000. Address "F W," Tribune office.

LINGENFELTER & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SIDNEY, IOWA.
Will promptly attend to all legal business in Western Iowa, Missouri, or in Nebraska Territory.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AND
PROMENADE CONCERT.
Next TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at the RINK, for the benefit of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church Mission. The managers will endeavor to make this the pleasantest entertainment of the season. Admission 25 cents.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
A well secured Note, at one year, for the above sum to dispose of. Address "NOTE," Tribune office.

LAKE SUPERIOR
PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
Touching at Milwaukee, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and all points on Lake Superior, to the [illegible] Bayfield.
The splendid A No. 1 Upper Cabin Steamer
ONTONAGON,
Capt. F. McKay Commander will leave her dock on Market-st. between Randolph and Madison-sts., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, AT 7 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN'S, 84 and 86 Market-st. near Madison.

TO CAPITALISTS.
The subscriber wants an advance of $250 per week on $400's worth of manufactures per week for the next two months. Manufactory already in operation and sales guaranteed. Address "W," Tribune office.

BOND & CHANDLER,
ENGRAVERS ON WOOD.
[illegible]

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Dead-sure against Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
M. J. CHOLLEY, for five years of Sherman House Exchange, has opened a saloon at 161 Washington-st., where he would be pleased to see his old friends. Members of the Board of Board of Trade are invited to call.

IF YOU WANT
TICKETS
IN
O'BRIEN'S
CONCERT
Come and get them while you can. Next week you will be too late.
The Concert and Drawing will take place at the
RINK.

TALLMAN
& COLLINS'
EGYPTIAN CALLA.
THIS DELIGHTFUL PERFUME IS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Machinery for Sale.
One second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 8-horse power.
One second-hand PORTABLE CALORIC ENGINE, 4-horse power.
One HOISTING APPARATUS, with 40 feet of chain and connections, by steam or hand power.
One ROTARY PUMP, and connections by steam.
One ZINC-LINED WATER TANK, 12 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 3 feet deep.
The above named articles will be sold very cheap. Apply to
JONES & SMALL,
123 LAKE STREET.

WE ARE RECEIVING ON
our Dock to-day a cargo of very fine
CEDAR POSTS,
Both SPLIT and ROUND, of all sizes.
Will sell at a discount to the trade.
Shall continue to receive the same kind of Posts throughout the season, and will have a lot constantly on hand.
Also, will sell a cargo of same TO ARRIVE next week.
R. MASON & SON,
Lumber Merchants, Monroe Street, corner of Market, Chicago.

Soldiers' Home.
$3,000 in one 7-3-10 Treasury Note of the third series offered to [illegible] of the Treasury Department at Washington.
Sealed bids, marked "Bids for 7-3-10 Treasury Note," received by the Treasurer till TUESDAY, May 29th, 1866. The Treasurer reserves the right to reject all bids. CARL F. W. JUNGE, Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home of Chicago.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.—For Ogdensburgh, calling at Glen Arbor, Detroit, Oswego and Cape Vincent, the first-class screw steamer
EMPIRE, R. Smith, Master,
Will leave WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23d, at 7 o'clock [illegible]
E. J. HOWE, Agent.

New Advertisements.

BONA FIDE
GIFT
CONCERT
CHANGE OF TIME
TO
JULY 11TH.
Will Positively take place on that date.
Not having received returns from quite a number of our Agents, and having yet on hand about one-third of our tickets, and being desirous of disposing of all, in order to clear out our entire stock of goods, we thought best to postpone to the above mentioned date.
Now is your opportunity to secure tickets in one of the best, if not THE BEST ENTERPRISE, ever gotten up in the Northwest.
For full particulars send for Catalogue. All Goods on hand ready for delivery as soon as drawn. Do not let the lucky moment pass, but send for your tickets immediately, or you may be too late.
Tickets $1.00 each; 5 Tickets for $4.50; 11 Tickets for $10.
CLARK & SAYLOR,
146 Dearborn Street.

A. A. KELLY'S
GREAT ORIGINAL
ONE PRICE SALE!
105 Randolph-st.
[illegible]
The following are a few of the fortunate purchasers Saturday Evening, May 19th.
[illegible]
105 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
A. A. KELLEY, Manager.

CORDIAL
OF THE
Benedictine Monks
OF THE
ABBEY OF FECAMP.
This Cordial, with dates as far back as 1510, is an anti-apoplectic tonic, digestive, and of an exquisite taste. The salutary plants which compose it, gathered on the slopes of the hills of Normandy, saturated with the vivifying emanations of a Northern sea, makes it one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficient preventives against epidemic affections. Of late, the French medical corps has been almost unanimous in prescribing its use to the sick who, by their imperfect gastric disposition were more liable to the attacks of fevers and cholera.
A. LEGRAND, Sen., Fecamp.
Also: RUE VIVIENNE, No. 19 Paris.
This Medicine is found at the Wine and Spirit Stores, Apothecaries, Confectioners, and Groceries, &c., &c., all over the world.

FLOURING MILL
FOR SALE!
One undivided half A No. 1 Flouring Mill,
[illegible]
Morrison, May 18th, 1866.

WHOLESALE GROCERY
FOR SALE.
A Wholesale Grocery Store, Stock, fixtures and good will, doing a business of
Over $600,000 per Annum,
With valuable lease—one of the best locations in the city. Stock amounts to about $40,000.
Address "A B C," Tribune office, Chicago.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

TO MERCHANTS.
A good business man, with money, can find a favorable opportunity to [illegible] P. O. Box 561.

FRUIT JARS.
Kline's self-sealing. Best in use. Wholesale and retail.
POPE & SLOCUM,
123 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.
For one year on real estate in the city. Inquire of WAITE, TOWNE & CLARKE, 100 Washington-st.

Liverpool and New York.
Cabin passage $90 and $105. Steerage $30 and $40. By Inman Mail Line [illegible]
JOHN G. DALE, New York.

REMOVAL.—H. O. STONE has removed his Real Estate Office from 149 Randolph street to 127 State street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and those wishing to purchase or rent [illegible]

INSURE WITH
THE
Merchants' Insurance Company
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
MERCHANTS' AND PACKERS' INSURANCE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.
THE LARGEST HOME COMPANY IN THE NORTHWEST.
It has a Cash Capital paid in of over - - - $400,000
And is Chartered to increase the same to - - $5,000,000
W. E. DOGGETT, President.
WILLIAM McKINDLEY, Vice-President.
SOLOMON A. SMITH, Treasurer.
WILLIAM E. ROLLO, Secretary.
OFFICE,
Room No. 16 Chamber of Commerce Building.
DIRECTORS.
GEO. ARMOUR, WM. E. DOGGETT, H. W. HINSDALE,
R. M. HOUGH, H. A. HURLBUT, DANIEL A. JONES,
H. W. KING, E. S. KING, WM. McKINDLEY,
L. D. NORTON, SOL. A. SMITH, JOHN TYRRELL,
F. L. UNDERWOOD.

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT
CONCERT,
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
Chicago, July 5th, 1866.
100,000 Splendid Gifts,
VALUED AT
$990,000,
WILL BE PRESENTED
TO THE
Ticket Holders.
No. of Tickets Issued, 1,000,000.
PRICE $1.00 EACH.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS,
FINE CONCERT,
AND
ONE TICKET HOLDER [illegible] VALUABLE GIFT.
LIST OF GIFTS:
[illegible]
Total amount of Gifts.
The drawing will take place, after the Concert, on the stage of the Hall, where several thousand people can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawn numbers as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their numbers appear in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions for the shipping of Goods or Money. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores, and at our office, 144 Madison street. Price $1 each; or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered.
Special Terms or Club Rates.
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for Tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same will be allowed the following commissions, viz: we will send
[illegible]
In every case send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, with Town, County and State in full. Money by Draft, P. O. Order, express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address all communications to
BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,
144 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
P. O. Drawer 5927.
The proprietors will donate to the Home of the Friendless, Chicago, $3,000. There will be $1,000 reserved, from the person receiving the $10,000 Gift, which will be donated to the poor through the Young Men's Christian Association, and from the person receiving the $20,000 Gift will be reserved $2,000 and will be donated to the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, and also from the person receiving the $10,000 Gifts in Greenbacks will be reserved $500, making $2,000, which will be donated to the different Orphan Asylums in the City of Chicago. A perfect title will be given to all of the above Real Estate.
At the request of [illegible] Crosby, Manager of Crosby's Opera House, we have changed the place of holding the Concert from the Opera House to Smith & Nixon's Hall, which has been secured for the purpose.

FRAME BUILDINGS
FOR SALE.
The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will receive proposals until Monday, [illegible] for the purchase of the following frame buildings now standing on Charles street, south of Van Buren, adjoining the Freight Depot of said Company:
[illegible]
The buildings to be removed from the premises within thirty days from date of the bid.
Proposals will be received by the Company at the Office of O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer of said Company, No. 55 Dearborn street.

NEW FIRM.
J. W. EHRMAN & CO.,
APOTHECARIES.
WM. E. GALE, of the late firm of GALE BROS.
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
No. 13 CLARK STREET,
(Between Lake and South Water.)
F. S. WESTFALL, Pres't; W. E. PERRY, Vice Pres't; H. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

OFFICES.
We have a few more desirable offices to rent in [illegible]
UNDERWOOD & CO., [illegible] LaSalle-st.

GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
75 South Water-st.
WM. L. EWING, St. Louis. CLINTON BRIGGS, THOS. MERCHANT, Chicago.
Sole Agents for the McGregor SUPERIOR Family Soap.
Have in store and arriving a large and fresh selection of Teas, Coffees, Tobaccos, &c. [illegible] Groceries and [illegible] invite their friends [illegible] REASONABLE PRICES.

WATCHES, WATCHES.
JULES JURGENSEN,
JAMES NARDIN,
FINE CHRONOMETER
AND
LEVER WATCHES!
Just received direct a large invoice of beautiful Gold and Silver Watches from the celebrated Factory of Auguste Favre Brandt,
LOCLE SUISSE,
Made expressly for us, which we can sell full as low as before the war.
MATSON & HOES,
117 Lake street.

PLOWS. PLOWS.
WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
CHICAGO, ILL.
It was to our Plows the
FIRST PREMIUM
Was awarded AT THE FIELD TRIAL at the late Iowa State Fair. Also, first Premium at late ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN STATE FAIRS.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
Commission & Shipping Merchants
159 Washington Street,
1 Block West of Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
[illegible]

California.
[illegible]

SCORES OF TRIBUNE READERS
[illegible]
Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ill.
F. K. PHOENIX.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.
[illegible]
IT IS FIRE-PROOF
AND
WATER-PROOF.
[illegible]
P. O. Drawer 2772.

CORDAGE! TIN! SODA!
150 Coils Manilla Cordage.
5 Tons Straits Tin.
25 Drums Caustic Soda.
For sale low by [illegible]

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 23D, will run a Passenger Train between
CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE,
Daily, except Sundays, as follows:
Leaving Kankakee at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 a. m.
Leaving Chicago at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 7:00 p. m.
[illegible]
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

Daily delivered in the city (per week)	[illegible]
" " " (per quarter)	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	[illegible]
" " " per six months	[illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year	[illegible]
" five copies, one year	[illegible]
" ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Weekly, a single copy, one year	[illegible]
" " six months	[illegible]
Club of ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Club of twenty, one year	[illegible]

And one extra copy to getter-up of club of twenty.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

THE DEMOCRACY IN 1868.

It is to be hoped that the Democracy will pursue the plan indicated in our despatches yesterday, of inviting the eleven seceding States into their next National Convention, and then nominating a representative man of their party like Fernando Wood or Daniel W. Voorhees for the Presidency. If they could also pass a resolution declaring that the war was a failure, that would be a great help. Jeff. Davis will probably be tried by a Virginia jury and acquitted before that time, and they will thus have gained a judicial decision that a State has a right to secede. This will prove to the American people, First, that the Government had no right to put down the rebellion; second, that all the rebel soldiers slain during the war were murdered, and that all the Union soldiers who slew them were murderers; third, that McClellan ought to have been elected President in 1864; fourth, that Voorhees ought to be elected in 1868; and fifth, that the Union is dissolved. These points will furnish a platform which cannot be successfully assailed by the Republicans. The Doolittle faction will necessarily support it, because it is a part of the President's plan. There are other elements of strength which the Democracy will have in the coming Presidential campaign. The rebel war debt will be one of the most prominent issues before the people. The party which goes for paying it will get the electoral vote of the South. General Lee says the people of Virginia are in favor of paying all their just debts, this one included. The Democracy have already voted in Congress against an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the payment of the Confederate debt, showing that they rightly appreciate its value in a political sense. They have also voted against a proposition to reduce the political power of an ex-rebel in South Carolina to the standard of a loyal citizen in Illinois. As this proposition and the one relating to the rebel debt are the only features of any practical moment in the report of the Reconstruction Committee, it may be assumed that the Democracy are equally opposed to both. Altogether they are starting out with flying colors. They have only to nominate Wood, or Voorhees, or Jeff. Davis for President to make a [illegible] pull in 1868.

[illegible] however, they will certainly do. [illegible] campaign sets the Johnson party to [illegible] use of the offices or secure the Presidential [illegible] may succeed in getting [illegible] by diligent [illegible] the field in some places this line of them, the election comes on [illegible] will be so narrowed down that the voters will fly this way and that—into the Republican or the Copperhead ranks—and leave the Johnsonites fewer votes than Breckinridge received for President in Illinois six years ago. By holding fast to their own organization the Democracy will compel the Doolittle faction to choose between them and the Republicans. They cannot abandon their organization, for to do so would be to resign their existence. At present they have an absolute certainty of carrying the eleven seceding States and Kentucky, with a probability of Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey—fifteen States in all—if they hold together, and go into the fight under their old banner. This is a very respectable capital to commence business with. Properly used it can be made to tell [illegible] the policy, and what is better still on the offices of the country. But if the party abandons its distinctive organization, and becomes the tail of Andrew Johnson's kite, it will [illegible] expect to gain by virtue of the power in sixteen States, but it will lose its fixed capital as well. There is, in fact, no indication of such a purpose either among the leaders or the organs of the Democracy. On the contrary, they avow everywhere their intention to observe a masterly inactivity, availing themselves of the treachery of Andrew Johnson, as far as possible, but preparing to strike out for themselves at the proper time. In the very nature of things they must either put the knife to their own throats in 1868, or sever the jugular vein of the Johnson party. They must either abandon the Democratic party to certain shipwreck, or, by holding fast to their own craft, send Andrew Johnson's piratical lugger on the rocks. Republicans do not care which course they pursue.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Our religious readers will be deeply interested in our despatches from the two Presbyterian General Assemblies now in session at St. Louis. In 1837, the slave power in that great and powerful body of Christians cracked its whip, and since then this church has been divided in two branches, known as the New and the Old Schools. Using the same book of discipline, and the same forms of worship, the Old School nevertheless managed to keep within its connection the churches of that denomination throughout the slaveholding States. The condition was still [illegible] discussion on that flagrant crime [illegible] humanity should be banished from ecclesiastical bodies. A few years previous to the war the few churches at the South that had been connected with the New School Assembly seceded under the leadership of [illegible] Ross, and thenceforward that body became entirely free from all connection with the crime of slavery. Later still the rebellion came with all its horrors and forcibly divided the Southern slaveholding churches from the Old School body, and both branches of the church being intensely and truly loyal, there was no ground whatever for continuing the two schools—always a miserable misnomer—any longer in existence. It seems providential that the two Assemblies meet this year at St. Louis. It was early foreseen that if the two bodies could be brought together in the same church, union was inevitable. The spectacle of twelve hundred men venerable for piety and learning, and of commanding influence in the religious affairs of the world uniting in an unanimous expression for Union, was magnificent, sublime. The Christian civilization of America is thus placed on a higher, a nobler basis. It is but the prelude to the union of the other great Christian denominations that were [illegible] divided by slavery. The Baptists, Methodists and others will not long remain apart. The sooner all branches of the Christian Churches become united, the better; for then will the sanctified hosts of the gospel make one grand combined attack upon the ignorance and barbarism engendered by slavery, and by Divine assistance, intelligence and religion must soon bear away every where in all our broad land. Then we shall hear of no more Memphis horrors, and schools and churches will be no longer given to the flames, because established to elevate a poor, down-trodden sable race.

Our readers may not remember that the first practical union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, began in this city early in the year 1862, soon after the war broke out. One-half of a week of prayer—the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches united in holding their meetings in the Second, Rev. Dr. Patterson's church, corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue; and the latter half in the North Church, Rev. Dr. Rice's. Seeing the facts and commenting upon them at the time, we suggested to both branches of the Church, that now, that slavery was dead, or would be, in both of them, no cause of difference remained, and that they should again unite to worship the Holy One in the house of their fathers. So far as we remember, but a single religious paper on either side dared to even mention our article; but the resistless logic of God's providence has at length wrought out the grand result we then foreshadowed. It is a consummation over which the whole Christian world will rejoice with exceeding great joy. The statesman has great reason to note the happy effect it will have upon the morals and the prosperity of the nation; and the historian will give the separation of twenty-nine years, and especially the glorious Union virtually, if not actually made at St. Louis in 1866, a prominent chapter in his history of human progress.

☞ The Copperheads are deeply in love with Johnson's plan of reconstruction. They all declare that it is identical with the plan marked out by Mr. Lincoln. Did the Copperheads, at the time Mr. Lincoln proposed his plan support it? No, nothing of the kind. Every Copperhead in the United States denounced it as a usurpation, as a subversion of the principles of the Constitution, as undemocratic in the extreme. Their Chicago platform denounced "the administrative usurpation of the extraordinary powers not granted by the Constitution"—referring to Mr. Lincoln's plan of restoring civil Governments in Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. It was not until after one of their comrades had murdered him, and his successor had perverted Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction into a scheme for restoring rebels to place and power, that they began to admire it and praise it. But it is the counterfeit of Mr. Lincoln's plan which they worship, and not the plan itself. It is the Johnson "policy" of making loyalty odious and treason respectable which fills their souls with admiration and affection.

THE PANIC IN ENGLAND.

The present financial panic in England, though coming with the suddenness and fury of a tornado, and apparently little expected in Lombard street, has not been unforeseen by some of the ablest financiers in this country. A financial panic has its occasion, which may be trifling; a mere rumor from Berlin, a Delphic or uncertain speech from Napoleon, or a warlike telegram from Italy or Vienna. All these indications of war, the true meaning of which is understood by the financiers before it reaches the outside world, would cause the withdrawal of gold in Great Britain and throughout Europe, the hoarding of the precious metals, a fall in joint stock shares, railroad bonds, negotiable paper, consols and rentes. While the imminence of a general European war, likely to involve in its course not only Prussia and Austria but Germany and Italy, and possibly France, may appear to many to be more than the mere occasion of the present panic, yet we think its ultimate causes, extend over the past five years, and emanate largely from the effect of our own civil war upon the financial condition of England and of Europe.

The effect of the outbreak and continuance of our war was to cause the shipment of immense quantities of gold to Europe, mainly to England. This occasioned there a plethora of specie, which, seeking investment, caused a still greater expansion of credit, principally in the form of joint stock and associated enterprises, for the attainment of every conceivable purpose from the cultivation of cotton on the Nile and Niger, and the running the Southern blockade, to the building of new railroads in India, Australia, Canada and the United States. Sir Morton Peto's tour of this country in search of an eligible opportunity for investing part of this inflated capital, and his proposition to run a new road from the sea board to Chicago and St. Louis, which are already connected by five first class competing lines, were among the more sound and sober incidents in this wild scramble for investment, which has been hardly less intense in England during our war than it was in this country in 1837 and 1857. In fact the financial sympathy between the United States and England was such that the inflation here was nearly equalled by the inflation there. True our legal tender act, by causing all values to be estimated on a paper basis, and by marking each day the premium on gold, as the measure of inflation, furnished us with a financial barometer with which to measure the expanding medium. If gold stood at 200, we knew that inflation had reduced the value of all paper securities fifty per cent. But in England, there being no such barometer, the inflation was unobserved, except in the spirit of speculation it induced, and in its effects to promote joint stock companies, incorporated ventures, heavy credits, and a high rate of interest. The gold shipped from this country, being no more available in England than a dozen forms of paper, was sent to India, Egypt, Russia, Brazil, and other distant points, in which gold only was available. From these points it returns very slowly or not at all. Meanwhile, with the close of our war, inflation here stopped, and gold, which had borne a premium of 190 cents, fell to a premium of 30.

Many feared disasters and a financial panic here, not reflecting that though here there had been great inflation, there was no private indebtedness. Old private debts had was paid during all the inflation no [illegible] there was no debt, but every body [illegible] by the Government, and the Government [illegible] over the rebellion, rendered except impossible. But England had the same need of contraction, except that there the inflation represented individual risks instead of national, joint stocks instead of Government stocks. As an evidence of the extent of the inflation it is stated that the depreciation that has occurred simultaneously in English funds, railway shares and foreign securities during the past five months, has amounted to one hundred and thirty millions sterling, or about [illegible] sixth of the amount of our National [illegible]. This is irrespective of the corresponding fall on all merchandise.

While the probability of war in Europe forms the immediate [illegible] of this panic, it is impossible not to [illegible] mainly from our war of inflation resulting [illegible] following its close and in the steady [illegible] uncontrollable causes the deeply seated [illegible] a great European [illegible] of the difficulty. [illegible] present complications, war result from [illegible] ultimate effects might [illegible] whatever its financial condition be upon [illegible] one of the first effects it is safe to [illegible] a flow of gold into this [illegible] would be to [illegible] in our Government, rail[illegible] country to [illegible] securities. Should this out[illegible] and of [illegible] Europe be so severe as to [illegible] flow of [illegible] suspension of specie payment there, induce [illegible] situation of the two continents the finan[illegible] a rapid reversal, gold here running [illegible] par, and there sustaining a pre[illegible] should this course of events continue [illegible] would be very likely to enjoy a plethora of the precious metals, and perhaps to [illegible] one of those careers of unexampled prosperity which England and the Continent have enjoyed during our trying struggle.

PRESIDENT AND SEMMES.

It is stated that the President is about to issue a proclamation explanatory of his Peace proclamation, declaring that the latter did in fact suspend martial law and restore the civil law throughout the South. If martial law does not exist at the South, it would be interesting to learn by what authority the President orders Major General Woods to forbid Raphael Semmes from acting in the office of Probate Judge at Mobile, to which the ardent supporters of the President's policy elected him.

Semmes has been convicted of no crime, and under the President's reign he can be convicted of none. Every man until convicted of crime is presumed to be innocent. Moreover, on the President's theory, the members elect of Congress from Alabama have the same right to sit in Congress as the members from Illinois. Why, then, has not the President the same right, upon his own theory, to forbid a Mayor of Chicago from entering upon his office as a Probate Judge of Mobile?

The truth is, the President has shown no more regard for State laws, or the "rights" of the so-called States which he has created, than Congress would show if they abolished them altogether. His whim is their law. In the case of Semmes, they had ventured to elect to office a pirate whom the President had released and thereby virtually, but not technically, pardoned. The great "I" had not been consulted, therefore it was void. Is it not time that all offices but that of President were abolished and he, for convenience, were styled Emperor, Sultan, Tycoon or Czar?

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

A bill was introduced into the House early in the session by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, conferring suffrage on the blacks. It passed that body on the 18th of January last by a vote of yeas 116, nays 54; not voting, 12. The bill reads as follows:

> "That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia the word 'white' be, and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.
>
> "SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled."

The Senate has taken no action on the bill. It is not dead, however, but sleepeth. It will not pass the Senate in its present form, and but for the vote of the Copperheads, the bill would have been modified in the House so as to make intelligence and service in the Union army the basis of suffrage. In a few days the House bill will be reported back by the Senate Committee, amended, conferring the elective franchise upon *all persons* in the District who can read the Constitution in the English language, disfranchising none who have heretofore voted, except such persons as have borne arms against the Government, or otherwise given aid or comfort to the enemy. The intelligence clause will apply to whites as well as blacks. The idea is to frame the bill so as to include all classes of citizens, making suffrage equal and impartial without the distinction of color. We have no doubt but the proposed bill will receive a two-thirds vote in the Senate and a three-fourths majority in the House, and thus become a law in spite of the Copperheads and the veto of their man Johnson. We take it for granted that "Moses" will oppose the adoption of impartial suffrage, based on intelligence, because the Copperheads and rebels of the District are hostile to it. But there was a time when he was not so opposed. It will be remembered that in his conversation with Major George L. Stearns, of Boston, on the 3d of October, 1865, in the city of Washington, that he declared himself in favor of extending the suffrage to "those colored citizens who had "served in the army, those who could read "and write, and perhaps a property qualifi"cation for others, say two hundred or two "hundred and fifty dollars."

It is estimated there are 3,500 colored men in the District who come under one or other of these conditions, and not less than 2,000 who can stand the reading test. The [illegible] Union men of the District stand in sore need of this reinforcement at the ensuing June municipal election. With the aid of the colored vote the Union men can carry the city election; without their help the Copperheads and rebels will sweep the board.

Congress has supreme power in the District of Columbia. No constitutional impediment stands in the way. Right, justice and sound policy require that impartial suffrage be adopted and established in the Federal District. The Copperheads can make no party capital by opposing the measure—especially after it is passed, and no Republican member of Congress runs the smallest risk in voting for it. There is probably no Republican voter in the United States but will be pleased to have the bill pass. There is no excuse for hesitation or timidity, and nothing but sheer cowardice or political rottenness will cause any member to vote against impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia.

COWAN.

The secesh concern of this city copies in full the speech of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, on reconstruction, and in defence of the Johnson-Copperhead policy. It calls the harangue "the earnest, forcible, and eloquent speech of a *Republican* Senator, defending the policy of Andrew Johnson." The secesh concern must place a low estimate on the intelligence of its readers when it calls Cowan a Republican, as all the nation knows that he long since ceased to act with the Republican party. The late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania denounced him as a renegade and deserter, and asked him by formal resolution to resign an office given him in trust by the Republican party, which he had basely betrayed. To call such an apostate a Republican is a silly trick of tricky partisanship.

In another place in the same issue, the secesh concern says:

> Senators Cowan and Doolittle made speeches in Philadelphia on Saturday night. We infer from their appeals to the people on that occasion to sustain the policy of the President, that Senator Cowan will exert his influence in favor of Mr. Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor in that State.

Clymer is as bitter and malignant a Copperhead as there is in the State of Pennsylvania, and always was a pro-slavery doughface. Cowan will undoubtedly exert his influence in favor of Clymer, and for the defeat of the gallant Gen. Geary, his Republican opponent. Cowan's term of office expires on the fourth of next March. His sands of political life are drawing rapidly to a close. He will shortly be consigned to the tomb of dead demagogues from whence there is no resurrection, and will be remembered thereafter only with loathing and detestation.

☞ From the day of receiving the nomination for Vice-President up to the day of the assassination of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson kept step to the music of the Republican party. He marched right along at the head of the column, and never staggered but once—on the 4th of March, when he was sworn into office—and that was a physical, and not a political staggering. He seemed to fully recognize his obligations to the party at whose hands he received the Vice-Presidency. But shortly after becoming President, he turned his back on the Republicans, and thenceforth has served the Copperheads to their entire satisfaction. The latest solution of this somersault is, that he considers that he is indebted to the "Democrats" for his present office; that they made him President; that, were it not for one of that party, Mr. Lincoln would still be President and he only Vice-President, and that he is in honor and duty bound to carry out the policy and measures of the party at whose hands he owes his present elevation.

☞ When Doolittle is driven to the wall for his inconsistency and apostacy, he falls back on the assertion that Johnson has planted himself upon the plan of restoration which Mr. Lincoln determined upon, and he then cites the cases of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

But did Mr. Lincoln turn over the government of either of those States, as Johnson has, to rebels and the disloyal [illegible] reconstructed? [illegible] be said against Mr. Lincoln's experiment in Louisiana and Arkansas, is, that while he disfranchised all the rebels he had not, up to the time of his assassination, enfranchised the loyal blacks. Yet he was full of the intention of doing so. He preferred to act through the provisional State Governments, and had already written to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, strongly advising that those colored men who could read or had fought for the Union, should be enfranchised. It was no part of his intention, indeed he never would have consented to disfranchising the colored supporters of the Union, and at the same time enfranchising the enemies of the Government. If he had not been murdered by a Copperhead, it is quite certain that by this time [illegible] of colored men [illegible] would be voters in every Southern State—Kentucky possibly excepted.

The Pahranagat Silver Mines.

For several months past we have been hearing of the wonderful discoveries of silver in southwest Utah, or perhaps the district will be found to be in southeastern Nevada. The location of this new field has become very interesting to us, as it seems to connect itself nearly in a line with the rich and inexhaustible silver ledges of Owyhee in Idaho, and Reese River or the Austin district in Nevada, the three being nearly in a line running a little east of north. Should this prove to be correct many other mines doubtless almost equally rich will be found in the mountains and ridges which connect these districts. The fact that the Pahranagat mines are only one hundred and seventy-five miles from Callville the head of navigation on the Colorado River, thus rendering them by far the easiest and cheapest of access of any of our most valuable silver districts is a matter of very great importance in securing their early and rapid development. Of these mines the Salt Lake *Vidette* of April 27th furnishes the following information:

> From letters written by parties now in the East we learn that these mines are now exciting considerable interest in the New York market, and for the information of all we will give a few facts regarding them which we obtain from His Excellency Governor Durkee, and others of his party, who have just returned from a visit to the above-mentioned mines.
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> They are situated in the southwestern corner of Utah or the southeastern corner of Nevada, about 400 miles from this city, and 125 miles from Callville Landing, the head of navigation on the Colorado River. Pahranagat Valley is a well watered, fertile tract, about thirty miles long and one wide, and the mining district, which is about seven miles square, is about ten miles west, up a gradual ascent, over which a fine road is being constructed for the transportation of ore.
>
> No mining district in the country is possessed of better resources for the working of the mines. The climate is such that operations can be continued the entire year. Mountain timber of the best quality abounds; the finest kind of anthracite coal is found in large quantities ten miles distant; while eighty miles south there are several mountains composed entirely of the finest quality of rock salt. Plumbago, and in fact almost every article used in working minerals, are found in great abundance in the vicinity of the mines.
>
> These mines were first discovered in March, 1865, by a party of prospecters from this city, and up to the present time over 250 permanent reliable ledges have been taken up, in which the crevices average about four feet in width. The result of over 250 assays of surface rock give an average result of from $225 to $250 to the ton, and some assays of rock which was nearly pure [illegible], go as high as $2,700.
>
> At Doty City, which is immediately at the mines, water has been found sufficient for mining purposes. Capt. Dahlgren, Dr. Conger, and several other gentlemen of high scientific merit, started for Pahranagat a few days since, and at the present time negotiations are being made for the erection of a large number of mills and furnaces the present season. Another proof of the richness of these mines is the fact that every miner is desirous of developing rather than selling his claims—a policy which is amply justified by present indications.

The Southern Episcopal Churches—Union with the Churches North.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Mississippi, which assembled at Jackson on the 9th inst., adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, Inasmuch as the causes which led to a withdrawal of the Diocese of Mississippi from the Ecclesiastical Union, in a legislative capacity, from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, no longer exist; therefore, the action of this body at the Annual Convention in 1861, adopting the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America, be, and is hereby declared to be revoked; and our former relations with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America are hereby renewed.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church of Louisiana, now in session, has passed the following:

> "WHEREAS, The Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this State, in convention assembled at St. Francisville, Louisiana, did, on the 1st day of May, 1861, adopt the following resolution, to wit:
>
> "'*Resolved*, That the Diocese of Louisiana has ceased to be a part of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.'
>
> "Therefore, be it now
>
> "*Resolved*, That the resolution be, and the same is hereby rescinded.
>
> "*Resolved*, That this diocese accede to and re-adopt the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America."

The Newland Trial—A Note from the Prosecuting Attorney.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I noticed in your issue of the 16th inst., that your Reporter of the Newland trial at New Albany seems to censure his Honor Judge Bicknell for having delivered a charge as strongly in favor of the defendant, as the speeches of the defendant's counsel. As one of the Attorneys for the prosecution I beg leave to say that your Reporter must be mistaken, or misinformed, in regard to the character of the charge. For myself I regard the conduct of his Honor during the trial as eminently distinguished by firmness and impartiality, and his charge as an able and fair exposition of the law applicable to the case.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. W. GORDON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Detectives Steedman and Fullerton.

Foreshadowing of A. Johnson's Policy—How the Report was Made Up—Old Sledge and New Greenbacks—Who Fullerton Is—Gen. Howard's Position—His Readiness to Resign.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1866.

I think there can be no longer a reasonable doubt that the days of the Freedmen's Bureau are numbered and finished in the Executive purpose. The special commissioners, whom you very justly handled in the editorial columns a few days since, were not sent out to ascertain the workings of the Bureau bad and good; but were sent to discover and detail abuses larger and smaller, all that could be found, that their report might constitute a true bill of indictment upon which the President as final judge and only jury might condemn the entire organization to abolition.

It is not too much to say that a more one-sided, unfair and essentially untrue report of its kind was never made to the President, than the first report of the Commissioners; and their second, recently received here, is no better.

To begin with, neither of the commissioners was fitted to perform so delicate and important a duty. Gen. Steedman, unfortunately unknown at your office, is not unknown here; and I will not immortalize him in your columns, because I cannot do it to his advantage. The selection of Gen. Fullerton was still less fortunate. Whether the President was thoughtless or deliberately unkind, is chiefly his own concern; it is a sufficient grievance to all the parties interested, and a more than sufficient unkindness to Gen. Howard, that an officer who had been discharged by the chief of the Bureau on the ground of simple unfitness to deal with the blacks, should be commissioned by the President to arraign the administration of his late superior. If the President's lack of good breeding were a fraction less than excessive, he could not have been guilty of such a blunder.

Mr. Carl Schurz had established a very bad precedent upon his tour, in his letter to the public through a daily partisan newspaper, published in advance of his official report, and anticipating by its information altogether. We need not be surprised, therefore, that this precedent was adopted by the select commissioners; nor need we ask why a reporter for the most infamous sheet in the world was entrusted at once with the duties of official recorder to the expedition and grand defamer of General Howard and his assistants.

The beginning at Richmond, where it is said the first night was devoted to "old sledge and seven-up," at an alarming sacrifice of bran new greenbacks, was a fit beginning of the work in hand. All the rebels, from Mayo and Pollard down, were first toadied and toasted, and their complaints against the "despotick" bureau, were recorded *verbatim*. Whenever a negro was found, especially if he was vulgar and profane, who had a complaint, he was made a witness also, and his testimony carefully entered, and if the testimony was not always at hand, the record did not suffer lack.

The arrangement with the *Herald* is perfect. One writer accompanies the Commissioners; one more in the editorial rooms echoes the reporter's cries, and adds the expletives, devoting himself more especially to the Chief Commissioner, by name.

The attack upon Colonel Whittlesey and Captain James, by name, was simply malicious, and on Fullerton's part must have been bitterly deliberate. While he was in the Bureau, and at Gen. Howard's headquarters, he had every opportunity to learn all that he has learned since. He knew that these gentlemen were not only of spotless record as officers, but were Christian ministers of exalted worth, and the especial personal friends of Gen. Howard. Their connection with the planting interest had been formed when the question of all others to be solved was, *will the negro work without the lash?* and by attempting to plant upon their own account they rendered the highest service to the planters, to the negroes, and to the Government. The plan was fully discussed with General Howard, and with other officers of the Government, as well as with citizens both North and South; was everywhere commended, was never kept a secret, and was more popular with the unbelieving planters than with any other class. No more exalted evidence of disinterested confidence in the worth of the free negro could be given. General Howard was more than willing [illegible] should be made [illegible] so no question could be raised.

Only he, therefore, and the few of his personal friends who knew all the circumstances, precedent, and how thoroughly these circumstances were known to Fullerton before he went South, could fully appreciate the simply Jesuitical impulse under which this wretched malcontent must have got on foot his chapter of "disclosures." The General's published letter to the senior Secretary of the American Missionary Association, was the involuntary protest of an honest man who is so much more a man than a mere official, that he sometimes forgets or foregoes the reserve of the high officer in the presence of an outrage demanding swift rebuke.

The purpose of the President cannot be longer disguised. He has undertaken to hunt General Howard out of his office; or if he finds the veteran too much of a soldier to run, he may peremptorily remove him, and perhaps reward the immaculate Fullerton with administration of the Bureau by christian men as "odious" as possible, and then avail himself of its odiousness as a pretext for its entire destruction.

The rumors that the head of the Bureau will be removed are revived. By all means let it be done, and by all means let Gordon Granger, or Frank Blair, or Fullerton, or the upright Steedman, be the successor. Andrew's power is waning. Let him make the most of it.

At no time since the first veto has General Howard regarded the prospects of the Bureau, for either permanency or usefulness, flattering. On the contrary, he has held himself ready to vacate at an hour's notice. Like the Christian soldier that he is, he has determined to stand by his guns while there is a single cartridge left; and when he retires, it will most certainly be in the best of "order," and with his face to the foe.

CHICAGO.

ANOTHER LETTER.

The Political Prospect—Schemes of A. Johnson—Cajoling the Soldiers—The Connecticut Senatorial Imbroglio—Action of Senator Foster.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

It is no longer doubtful that the Executive means to make a determined effort during the summer and fall, in every Northern State, to prevent the triumph of the opponents of his policy in the coming State and Congressional elections. Gradually the tactics, to be followed by him to attain this purpose, become disclosed. The Republicans throughout the North should take timely warning, and make proper preparation to meet the emergency. *Divide et impera* is to be the President's rule of action. Let the friends of the good cause be on their guard against the disrupting influences that are to be brought to bear on their ranks. The Presidential cabal is steadily at work, and it will require the utmost vigilance and earnestness to defeat its machinations.

The systematic attempts of the Executive, by various manifestos, vetos and speeches, to win the support of the mass of the Republican Union party, have signally failed. The loyal people have fully realized his unexampled treachery; his flagrant inconsistency; his potent casuistry and wily trickery, and spurned them all. Not even among the holders of the Federal officers did he find willing supporters as generally as he had expected. Despairing of success by the mode of operation pursued by him during the fall and winter, he changed it for another, that he has been persistently following for some time. It is to win the good will of that strong element in the Union party—the men that fought the war for the preservation of the Government in the loyal armies—by seeming partiality for them in the distribution of the Federal patronage. The circular, issued by him some weeks ago to the heads of Departments, requiring them to give preference in their appointments to meritorious soldiers, was the first step in carrying out this programme. The late numerous nominations of ex-officers for offices of high responsibility and great profit throughout the country, have all been made in furtherance of it. By this apparent disposition to reward above all others those who risked their lives in defence of their country, he expects not only to attain popularity, but also to foil the efforts of the Senate to check his abuse of the appointing power for the purpose of corrupting and disrupting the Union party by refusing to confirm his minions. For the Senate cannot, of course, reject nominations made on account of faithful services in the army during the rebellion without making itself liable to the charge of injustice to truly deserving men. Every one of these military appointees is expected to become at once a hearty endorser of and worker for the President's policy, and to draw off from the Republicans more or less soldiers' votes. This new Executive game is certainly a shrewd one. It remains to be seen whether it will be successful, and whether selfish interests will overcome the intelligent, discerning, incorruptible patriotism that distinguished most of the men that maintained an honorable position in the army to the close of the war. I do not believe that many true patriots of this class will dim their record by thus becoming subservient tools of the Executive; but that, while professing general benevolence for the soldiers, the President will bring into office mostly soldiers of the McClellan and McClernand school, who nourish the vilest Copperheadism under the United States uniform. That they will endeavour in conjunction with the few Republicans that support the President's policy against the majority of Congress, to organize in every State a party that will form and control the balance of power, admits of no doubt. How far this scheme will effect the formal expression of popular judgment in the several States, at the elections yet to be held the present year, cannot now be foreseen; but that it will endanger the success of the Republicans in more than one State, seems not improbable, though the good sense of the people may cause it to miscarry.

THE HALT IN THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.

The news of the attempt of the Administration to reproduce in Connecticut the villainous cabal, by which, through the agency of Scovil, the election of a Republican Senator was prevented in New Jersey, has created the most intense excitement among the radical members of both Houses. Senator Dixon proclaims with the effrontery of genuine roguery, that he brought about the singular complication of affairs at New Haven, and boasts of his ability to control the Senatorial election. The most unpleasant reports are in circulation in regard to the connection of Acting Vice-President Foster with the refusal of the State Senators favoring his re-election, to abide by the choice of the Republican caucus, and go into a Joint Convention for the election of its nominee. It is positively stated that he declined to instruct his friends, in reply to telegraphic requests to that effect on the day before yesterday, to support the nominee of the party. [illegible] from good authority last evening, that, upon the urgent representations of his Republican colleagues, he wrote yesterday morning a letter to the leader of the filibusters, disapproving of their conduct, and requesting him and those co-operating with him, to abandon their scheme of securing his re-election as a compromise candidate. However this may be, it is certain that the Republican majority in the Senate will not put up with anything on his part but obedience to the will of the majority of the Republicans in the Connecticut Legislature.

Should the New Haven filibusters persist in this game, an effort will no doubt be made to fix part of the blame in the matter upon the shoulders of Senator Fessenden, who, long before the question of succession was decided in the caucus at New Haven, wrote a letter recommending the re-election of Mr. Foster. I understand that the letter in question was written in compliance with a request of Mr. Foster, which Fessenden, as a friend and colleague, could not well decline in the face of the clean record of the acting Vice President. It certainly contained nothing warranting the attempted disregard of the choice of the caucus. Nor did Mr. Fessenden dream, when he wrote it, that such a contingency would happen.

FROM BOSTON.

An Action for Damages—A Surprise Party and what Came of It—Benjamin Franklin's Bequest to Boston—A Fund Accumulating for Two Centuries—The Cookery Lectures—Ill-Manners of the Upper Crust—The Trial of Jeff. Davis—The Fourth of July—Impracticable Legislation.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

BOSTON, May 19, 1866.

A RIOT CASE.

Public attention has been, in some measure, taken up here this week by the trial of a notable civil suit. It is an action for damages, brought by Mr. J. M. Way, of Roxbury, a young gentleman of very decided Copperhead tendencies, against a half dozen or so of his neighbors, who, in company of some more, to the number of thirty or so, favored him with a surprise party last Spring, a few days after the assassination of the President. The visitors called it a "surprise party" with some show of reason, for everything was comparatively quiet and amicable. Mr. Way obligingly denied that he had rejoiced over the murder of Mr. Lincoln, mounted a chair and nailed a flag to his piazza, and jocosely repeated two or three patriotic sentences which were dictated to him by his callers. But he felt somewhat mortified, and the feeling has rankled in his heart ever since, until now he has brought a suit, estimating the damages to his piazza by the nails, to his wife by the alarm, and to his self respect by the conditions dictated to him, at the round sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. A very large number of witnesses have testified on both sides, and the very able counsel engaged—Mr. T. H. Sweetser, who was a delegate to the late Chicago Convention, for the plaintiff, and Judge Thomas, who has made his mark in Congress, for the defendants—have made able arguments. The jury have been out seven hours, and have just returned a verdict of $100.

THE FRANKLIN FUND.

Very few, even of the citizens of Boston, are familiar with the fact that there is now accumulating here in the hands of trustees, a fund bequeathed by Benjamin Franklin on terms quite as romantic as those of the imaginary will which forms the basis of Miss Edwards' novel, "Half a Million of Money." Upon the death of the venerable statesman, patriot, philosopher, diplomatist and printer, whose figure in bronze now stands in front of our City Hall, his will was found to set aside, by a codicil executed just before his death, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling each to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, where his early life was spent, and which he always held equal in his love. These sums were to be kept as a fund, to be loaned to young mechanics less than twenty-five years old and married, who have served a full apprenticeship and can obtain sureties of two respectable citizens. The amount to be loaned to each was limited to sixty pounds, with interest at five per cent, to be paid back in ten annual installments.

Young mechanics answering the stipulated provisions of the will are not so numerous now as they were in Franklin's lifetime, and so small a loan would be of little use to any one in the exigencies of modern days; so that of late years the application for loans under the will have entirely ceased. The fund has gone on accumulating, however, as the legator expected it would, at compound interest, in the hands of a perpetual board of trustees. The thousand pounds were paid to the authorities of the then town of Boston in 1791. Twenty years after it had nearly doubled, and now it amounts to something over a hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Franklin's will provides that the sum shall go on accumulating in this way, by judicious investments, until 1891,—one hundred years from the day of his death,—when, according to Poor Richard's own careful calculations, it will amount to a hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds sterling. He then directs that at the expiration of this century one hundred thousand pounds shall be expended in public works of general utility,—suggesting "fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements," as likely to make the town more convenient to its people, and agreeable to strangers,—and that the odd thirty-one thousand shall be put at interest for another century. In 1991, if the world lasts so long and the arithmetic of the old philosopher is sound, the fund will amount to about twenty millions [illegible] given to the State of Massachusetts [illegible] rest to the City of Boston; thus terminating the fund.

Public attention is called to this remarkable legacy just now, by the resignation of the Treasurer, Hon. William Minot, who was appointed fifty-five years ago, and in whose hands, as he passed from youth to age, the sum has increased more than tenfold. A successor has been appointed, by a vote of the trustees, to the guardianship of the fund, and the matter will sink into forgetfulness again for another quarter of a century, when may be expected a vigorous contest over the use to be made of the half million of money to be expended for the general benefit.

It would be interesting to know how the Philadelphia portion of the legacy is getting along all this time, and whether it has obeyed as faithfully as the Boston fund, the laws of compound interest.

M. BLOT'S LECTURES.

The lectures on cookery which I described at length in my last grow in popularity, the class now being about twice as large as at the first lesson. The ladies show much zeal and interest in the art in which they are instructed, and besiege the lecturer before, after and during his lesson with a multitude of questions which indicate that the ladies of the F. F. B. have never acquired any knowledge of the first principles of housekeeping, and in some cases almost prove the querists lacking in common sense. The most interesting point of the lecture to an outsider, however, is its climax, in the ceremony of tasting. Ladies, when collected in large numbers, without the restraining influence of influence of the male sex, are very often apt to be a trifle impolite to each other; and never was this failing more strikingly manifested than in this same tasting process. The pupils, of course, have to pass the row of dishes in single file. To keep them in order is almost impossible; and the good natured and gallant M. Blot is daily driven to despair in the attempt. Those behind crowd and jostle; others try all sorts of unworthy stratagems to get in out of their turn; while those who have actually reached the dishes taste and retaste with the most provoking deliberation, and discuss with each other the comparative merits of the different dishes, utterly oblivious to the entreaties of the professor, and the rights of those in waiting. In spite of the fact that his pupils are of the *elite*, and most of them old enough to have learned good manners, two or three times over, M. Blot has seriously thought of employing a policeman to keep them within the bounds of decency during the tasting crisis.

Another feminine habit which these lectures betray, is that of losing things. The ladies lay down on the benches all kinds of small articles, and forget to take them up again when the signal for tasting summons them to the front. Thus, to-day while I was in the hall for a moment, M. Blot was holding up to the retiring throng, two umbrellas, one note-book, one parasol, one handkerchief, one bundle, one pocket-book and several pencils, which had been left behind on the seats.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The anniversary season has begun, and there is already an unusual proportion of white neckcloths in the streets, although the anniversary week proper is yet several days off. The Baptists, who hold their conventions each year in a different city, are in Boston this spring, and hold their meetings in advance of the other societies.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

Ex-Governor Clifford of this State, has just gone to Washington again, on business connected with the trial of Jefferson Davis, he being retained for the prosecution. It is stated on Governor Clifford's authority that none of the officers of the Government knew beforehand of the indictment lately found at Norfolk, under the auspices of Judge Underwood. It had not been intended to have the trial take place just at present; but the premature action of the court at Norfolk may precipitate matters, and hence Mr. Clifford's visit to Washington at this time.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The committee of the city government having in charge the celebration of the Fourth of July, have, after much discussion decided on a programme, which includes a parade of the fire department, sailing and rowing regattas, a balloon ascension, an oration by Rev. Dr. Lothrop, a Boston Unitarian clergyman, and the usual fireworks on the Common in the evening.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Our Legislature still occupies the State House, after a session of very nearly five months, during which not a single memorable or notable measure has been passed. Propositions to make eight hours a legal day's work, to equalize the bounties of our soldiers, to substitute a license law for our present prohibitory statute in regard to the sale of liquor, have all been defeated, and this, with the usual variety of commonplace, minor legislation, comprises the work of the winter and spring.

The *Advocate* is the name of a new paper started by the students of Harvard College, in place of their recently started fortnightly, "The *Collegian*." The latter terminated a very brief existence after publishing an essay on the tyranny and absurdity of compelling attendance at morning prayers, being summarily suppressed by the Faculty. Whether the new sheet will meet a better fate, remains to be seen.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson gives, to-day, the last of the series of lectures on "Philosophy for the People," which he has been delivering at noonday, to ladies and gentlemen of leisure. The course has been well attended and financially profitable. By special request of Mr. Emerson, none of his utterances have been reported, and he will be likely to repeat his lectures in some other places, before spoiling them for that purpose by publication in book form.

A bird's-eye view of Boston has just been published here, which is one of the most successful efforts of lithography and engraving that I have ever seen. The supposed point of view is two thousand feet in air, four miles from Boston, in Cambridge, and in the space of three feet by two the whole city and harbor is depicted, with a minuteness almost microscopic. Every street is depicted, and almost every resident can pick out his own house in the picture, while the islands and lighthouses, ten miles off in the bay, are plainly distinguishable.

REVERE.

MINISTER HARVEY'S LETTER.

He Compares the Action of Congress to that of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands—He thinks the Crisis Demands Positive Remedies and Direct Treatment.

LISBON, March 24, 1866.

HON. W. H. SEWARD—*My Dear Sir:* I thank you, for myself and for many others, for your recent speech in New York, which has the ring of the true metal, and is a direct and logical consequence of the policy consistently shaped through the last four years. If the Administration cannot be sustained in fighting on "that line," it had better surrender absolutely, for no other plan of campaign can possibly succeed, and if this fails, woe be to those who cause the defeat.

The folly and madness of some of our so-called friends astound and mortify those who are removed from the hot atmosphere of passion and interest. They make wilful war upon the man who, like all others challenge, from exceptional causes, respect, admiration and sympathy for his noble conduct, and who has made more sacrifices for the great principles which have triumphed than those self-constituted leaders, backed by their admiring followers, have done all their lives, or probably would do, in presence of such dangers as he incurred for their defence. Tried by the sternest tests to which human endurance could be subjected, he has exhibited a grand and imposing fidelity, which stands out in striking relief to the cheap professions of revilers who shouted loudly enough for "the cause" when advocacy involved no personal peril, and when zeal was not without the promise of reward.

Certainly, I have never been of the number who admired the President's former "Democracy" in its party sense, but I should feel myself wanting in the heart of a true American, could I withhold or see withheld from him the justice due to such rare devotion as he has shown, or fail to recognize his pre-eminent services to the Union, and his modest but unflinching loyalty, or hold back the grasp of gratitude and affection. When we do not honor such qualities we dishonor ourselves.

Since attaining his high responsibility he has exhibited capacities of statesmanship and traits of personal character which have extorted the admiration of the nations in Europe best disposed to look with favor upon our institutions, or the men who shape and illustrate them.

Duty, patriotism, and even selfishness, all combined, as it were, to urge the support of the wise and patriotic policy which the Administration was obliged to accept and pursue, in the absence of any devised or proposed by Congress for a state of peace. Differences of detail might be expected in the new order of things, but surely they did not warrant such accusations as were made, and such menaces as were more than intimated against the President, or the slightest withdrawal of confidence from him, much less a rupture, which in some quarters seems to have been designedly provoked. While any collision between the majority in Congress and the President is to be regretted, the recent explosion will operate like electricity in clearing the atmosphere. The common, strong sense of the country will vindicate itself again, as it has often done before, by an instruction likely to be remembered by those who would "rule or ruin." The people are weary of agitation for the sake of agitation, and they demand that peace, order and law shall be re-established throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Faction can no more arrest the march of those events than the march of the waves, which will not go so far and no further at their bidding, although they may comand with the tongue of a thousand Canutes.

Let the Administration go straightforward, and without shrinking, and all will be well, howl as partisanship may at its heels. Look at the record of your own individual experience since 1861, if instruction and encouragement be needed. Who so persecuted, outraged and traduced, and by many who should hang their heads down in very shame, and who so triumphantly honored and sustained, even to the dangerous point of being praised by the compelled homage of revilers?

If it were possible to destroy the Union, and with it all hopes of the future, the men engaged in and exciting the crusade would be exactly the appropriate instruments. All their endeavors, their enthusiasm and their desires have been directed to that end, if not with intention, at least with a mischievous policy. They seem to have taken their lesson of wisdom from the Duke of Alva, whose advice, unreason and obstinate conceit cost Philip the Second one of the fairest parts of his dominions. Minus the form of the Inquisition—of which the modern Alvas would reserve all the punishment—there is a striking parallel between the champions of harsh and headstrong zeal 300 years ago and that which [illegible] itself into fury now, and [illegible] because it cannot have "its own way."

We are fighting a new battle for the Union, and [illegible] the more dangerous for being [illegible] and within the lines of our own [illegible]. But I have not a particle of doubt about the result, any more than I had about the issue of the other war, when our proper strength could be collected and judiciously applied.

The crisis demands positive remedies and direct treatment. Quackery will not do in this extremity; therefore the sooner it is understood that a line must be drawn broadly and clearly the sooner will the Administration be relieved from some of the dangers which incidentally menace it. Whoever has studied the event of the war must be convinced that the [illegible] his own status, or was willing to make much effort to change it. No such opportunity was ever offered to an enslaved race to strike for itself, and certainly encouragement enough was given to it to do so in some direction. Every proper and humane man feels that, emancipated as that race now is, it should have every just aid and protection until able to help itself. But let me tell you, from some little observation on the subject and some knowledge of the people, that human ingenuity could not devise a more effective method for fastening another form of bondage upon them than this ballot which is proposed as their sovereign panacea. Give them that right and I would pledge my life on the result, if the test could be fairly made, that almost ninety per cent of the whole black population would vote on the side of their old masters, or, in other words, become the instruments of fastening new chains upon themselves; and if ever the day comes, which I hope never to see, for fear of the consequences, when those people may vote without condition, you may expect to see the South compacted by negro suffrage, and uniting with the Northern so-called Democracy to regain possession of the Government, and overthrow everything thus far accomplished, and such a result would be quite in keeping with the sagacity and moderation of those who are ready to sacrifice everything sacred to the one idea of their foolish fanaticism.

I have not been able to see the imminency of the war of races on account of the ballot, as supposed by the President, but I do see in it the much more serious danger now suggested—the old hatred and jealousy between negroes and the ignorant white class, what the negro in his loftiness calls the "poor buckra"—what would lead to a collision, probably, if they were approached by an equalizing process like suffrage; but I cannot think that anything serious would come of it. The political aspect of the question is much graver, and ought not to be ignored. Of course Fred. Douglass and his followers would argue differently, but experience is worth a little more than delusive theories.

Wishing you well through all these vexations, I am, as ever, faithfully,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S COMMUNICATION TO THE LONDON TIMES.

Indignation of Americans in London.

[From the Anglo-American Times, May 5.]

The late "remarkable conference" between the President of the United States and a correspondent of the London *Times* is declared by that journal to be highly honorable to the President. We do not profess to understand that peculiar kind of "honor," which forms the stock-in-trade of the *Times*, but we are putting the case very mildly when we declare that among the four or five thousand loyal Americans now in London, there are very few who have not, ever since the publication of that account in the *Times*, walked the streets of this metropolis with a personal sense of humiliation and degradation. We speak of that which we know, and testify of that which we have seen, when we assert that of all the vagaries of President Johnson none have so completely disgusted his countrymen and rendered them so heartsick as this. They feel, as Americans, that their President should be reticent in speech, and should make himself heard through his official utterances and his public acts. But if his tongue is so unruly that it cannot be restrained, they feel, at least, that he should address himself to his own people, and not to a professed public enemy of his country and the institutions which he represents. The London *Times* has so often outraged, and insulted, and calumniated the American nation, that when the President consorts with it or any of its representatives, all Americans feel that his indiscretion is something very like insanity, and that, instead of a Congress impeachment a medical commission to inquire into his mental condition would be the more appropriate.

We have felt it our duty to comment in very plain terms on what we cannot but consider the most deplorable indiscretion ever committed by a President of the United States. But we desire not to be misunderstood by our English friends. We are most sincerely anxious that the people of this country should respect the American people; and any attempt on the part of the President, consistent with dignity and decency, to conciliate the good opinion of England, would be not only unobjectionable, but highly commendable. If President Johnson had instructed Mr. Seward to explain his domestic policy to Sir Frederic Bruce, for communication to the Government and the people of Great Britain, we might have questioned the expediency, but not the decency, of the proceeding. In giving a two hours' conference to a representative of a foreign newspaper, for the purpose of explaining to *such* an auditor the details of his domestic policy, he is placed in the position of one, who having arrayed himself against his own people, appeals to foreigners and detractors for support and sympathy.

If any of our English readers imagine we are putting this matter too strongly, let us ask them what they would think of their Queen if she were to send for the representative of the New York *Herald*, and in a two hours audience, condescend to explain to that sapient individual, the differences between the Ministry and the Opposition in parliament on the subject of reform? The President of the United States occupies the same relative position as the Queen of the United Kingdom. He is the highest personage in the land—alike the Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief. An act which would amount simply to a folly if perpetrated by any other becomes in him not merely a grave misdemeanor, but a high crime—a crime against the society which he represents. [illegible] the *Times'* correspondent will be regarded by his intelligent countrymen. We do not venture to predict the feeling with which that conversation will be received in America when its details become known, but we think it out of place to state that the mail of this day will carry out letters from several prominent Americans in London, addressed to Secretary Seward, and remonstrating against the latest vagary of the President, which is felt to reflect so much discredit upon his high office. And it is right to add that many who most cordially support the President's reconstruction policy, and who most strenuously oppose the recent proceedings of Congress, will join in the expression of their regret and shame at the transaction to which we have adverted.

AN INDIANA MURDERER.

Sage, the Murderer, in Prison—His Confession and Contrition—The Preparations for Death.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FULTON, Jennings Co., Ind., May 19, 1866.

Alone in the chilling, murky dungeon,—pressing close to the window gratings for a breath of fresh air, or a gleam of sunshine—starting at the loud re-echoing of some faint noise in the gloom of the long, untenanted corridor—striving in vain to fix his attention upon the precious promises of Him who hath said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me shall never die," sits George W. Sage, a murderer, in the last week of his life. He is confined in the jail beneath the court house of Jennings County, Indiana, in the pleasant little town of Fulton, and already, in the grassy court-yard, beneath the thick branches of grand old trees which seem to breathe of peace, beauty and life almost eternal, stands the gallows upon which, on Friday next, he is to expiate his terrible crime. The murder for which he is condemned to die was a brutal, fiendish one, almost equalling in atrocity of purpose that of the Deering family by Probst, the "blood fiend," being the killing, apparently without motive, of a little child not quite two years of age.

THE CRIME.

The facts of the case as stated are as follows: On the 17th of March last, this man Sage went to the house of his near neighbor, Wm. Todd, eleven miles south of Vernon, and finding that both Mr. and Mrs. Todd were away, robbed the house, and in cold blood attempted to murder the three children there, two little girls aged respectively six and nine years, and a little boy not two years old. He beat their heads with a brick until he deemed his slaughter of the innocents complete, and then deliberately walked off about half a mile to where his cousin was building a house, and there engaged in a pleasant chat with some of his acquaintances, and remained until he was arrested on suspicion of having committed the horrid crime. The two elder children recovered from their injuries; the youngest, Willie F. G. Todd, was murdered. Great was the indignation of the people in all the country round, and it is very serious matter for surprise that with the strong feeling existing, the murderer was not hanged as soon as he was caught. He was tried before Judge Berkshire, in the Circuit Court of Jennings County, about the 20th of March, found guilty and condemned to be hanged on Friday, May 25th.

HIS ANTECEDENTS.

Sage was born in Jefferson County, where his father still lives, and has lived a somewhat roving, and it is said, an evil life, ever since. He lived several years in Illinois, but for two years before the murder resided in Jennings County, Indiana, a near neighbor of the Todd family and was on terms of friendly intimacy with them. He denies the truth of some of the stories which are told regarding his past life but as they seem to come from good authority we give them in this connection, with all the benefit he may derive from belief in his veracity, as an offset to them. He volunteered in the Federal army, near the beginning of the war, but soon after deserted and rendered himself invisible to the inquiring gaze of a solicitous Provost Marshal, until President Lincoln's proclamation of pardon to deserters who returned to their commands prior to a certain date, drew him from his hiding place. Under that pardon he returned to his regiment and served until the expiration of his term. Then he came home, raised a stake by "leppin the bounty," again became invisible for some time and in some way escaped arrest, when he again turned up. This bounty-jumping exploit and his desertion he denies. He formed one of a party of some five or six years since who burned the wheat and hay stacks of an obnoxious neighbor, Mr. Wiley White, a resident of Jennings County, and although two of his companions have since been doing the State service in the penitentiary, and a warrant was out for his arrest, he managed to elude the officers of the law, and was never arrested for that crime. He says that he was enticed into the party which committed the arson, without knowing their object, and that he did all in his power to prevent it. Whether he speaks truth or not, is not for us to say. He has a family of a wife and one child two years old. How diabolical must have been the heart of the wretch to whom the remembrance of his own little one could not bring one emotion of pity or mercy for the poor helpless infant whose brains he deliberately beat out.

IN PRISON.

The prison in which he has been since his arrest, and still is confined, consists of one long and high ceiled corridor, with a row of cells along one side. The windows are not merely heavily grated, but in addition to the gratings have huge sheets of the heaviest boiler iron set firmly in the wall at a distance from the gratings, and, through small holes perforated in these plates, thin pencils of light struggle timidly into the grave-like interior. Faint puffs of spring breezes stir the heavy air near these little apertures, but seem not strong enough to dispel the polluted prison damps. The massive walls are of huge blocks of dark grey stone, repellant to fearfully the [illegible]. Here the doomed man sits alone all through the day, striving to read in a testament or a hymn book which some pious comforters have left with him, or perchance gazing wistfully out at the bright, beautiful world of sunshine, verdure, music and liberty—the heaven from which he, lost soul, is shut out forever. Joyous voices reach his ears, and children at play upon the greensward flit before his vision like ascending angels, reminding him ever of his hideous crime and its reward. Here he lies alone, through the long hours of darkness, tortured by who can imagine what visions of horror, a prey to agonies of remorse unfathomable to souls which have not entered, like his, the abyss of eternal blackness and despair. Wearied and worn by sorrow, fear and vigils, the man is gaunt, hollow-eyed, nervous, and his voice has sunk into a sad, choking monotone, as if fearful of awakening the dreadful echoes of his dungeon. His complexion is sallow, his hair and beard long, giving, with the addition of his sunken and lustreless eyes and hollow cheeks, a wild and unspeakably wretched appearance to his face. Closely he draws round his shoulders a dingy blanket shawl, and whether from cold or a nameless horror which comes upon him, he shivers, endeavors to cover the motion by a cough and as he raises his manacled hands to his lips, the long bony fingers tremble as if palsied by a silent dread. For an instant he meets his visitor's gaze, then nervously glances over his shoulder toward the gloom at the farther end of the dungeon, as if he expected there to see some hideous phantom, invisible to all eyes but his, a being embodied of sin and death, linked to him in horrid brotherhood by his damning crime. Sitting thus, he speaks, monotonously in general and in short sentences, and that which he speaks is

HIS CONFESSION.

"My wife had been over thar to Todd's, the day afore, spendin the day with Mrs. Todd, 'n she left some work over thar 'n I went over to git it—God knows there war'nt a bad thought in my mind when I went to the house—I jist went over thar to git my wife's work. Well, I went into the front room 'n ther wa'nt nobody thar. Then I went into the cookin' room, 'n they was all gone from thar. Then when I seed they was all gone from the house, I thought I'd take some money. I knew Mis. Todd had some money, 'n I thought I'd take it, 'n get back to Fayette County, Illinois. I used to live thar. I'd been sick in Indianer with fever 'n ager sence last June. Hadn't been able to do a stroke of work, 'n 'peared like as if I'd never git well. I thought I'd git well if I got back to Illinoy. So I went 'n got the money. It was in the bureau drawer. I only got $10. There was another pocket book thar with about $400 in it, but I didn't git that, I didn't see then what I got. I was too much hurried. Jist then the children came in, 'n I knocked them all on the head with a piece of a brick. I don't know what made me do it. I thought I'd killed them."

Query. "The two oldest children, the girls, have recovered, have they not?"

Ans. "I b'lieve so. I've heerd so. Thank God."

Query. "How old was the little boy you killed?"

Ans. (In a choking voice) "'Bout two years."

Query. "Why did you kill the poor little one—you have said you had no ill-will toward the Todds? The innocent little infant could not have told of your robbery and the murder of the others."

Ans. "I don't know, Mister; 'pears to me as if, if I'd a been at myself I'd never have done it."

At this point he was overcome by uncontrollable emotion. Sobs shook his frame, and from between the fingers with which he covered his eyes, tears of penitence and grief poured forth. When he recovered his self-control, in some measure, he went on, still, however, choking and weeping. He repeated that he had no bad thoughts when he went to the house, called God to witness that he had repented of his great crime and said that he was prepared to meet his deserved punishment. On being asked if he ever attended church, he replied that he used to go to the Methodist church, but was never a regular member thereof. He also related at length the incident of the burning of Mr. White's stacks and professed his innocence thereof. The alleged offence of desertion from the army, he also denied. All this portion of the interview which we have thus related, since the question about the murdered child, he confined himself to answering questions and manifested great agitation. He said he could not read much, but he believed that what he could read in the New Testament; did him a great deal of good. At the termination of the interview he earnestly besought the Sheriff, Mr. S. M. Dixon, to send his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Dolf, to him and when this was promised, he bowed his head in his hands and was left alone, weeping.

PIOUS MINISTRATIONS

to prepare him for his death have not been wanting. Rev. Mr. Dolf, a Methodist minister in Vernon, has visited him frequently, and the wretched man seems to have gained much consolation and strength from his counsel and support. If the change of heart and repentance which he professes are sincere, they are in great measure due to the Christian efforts of this worthy minister. Sage has also received visits from Rev. Messrs. Swincher, Munroe and Bland, Baptist ministers.

THE GALLOWS

on which Sage is to receive his punishment is already erected in the court yard. It is a rough structure of beams and boards, thoroughly enclosed. The enclosure is thirty feet square and sixteen feet in height, and on the day of the execution will be covered over with canvas. Within this space stands the [illegible] which the rope will be attached is [illegible] a height of sixteen feet. At a height of eight feet is the platform, to which access is gained by a flight of steps. The trap on which the culprit is to stand, immediately beneath the beam, is five feet in length and three in width—a single door, which, until the last moment, will be held in place by a trigger. The system is inferior to the new style of raising the body by a falling weight, attached to the rope which passes over a pulley above the victim's head. The accommodations are, however, ample, and will doubtless realize all expected from them. A greater contrast could not be imagined than this ghastly scaffold and the scene by which it is surrounded. Birds, flitting from tree to tree, light upon its beam and chirrup forth their little melodies; the soft, deep grass about it deadens the sound of an approaching footstep; and as the birds disappear at evening, and the shadow of the ominous frame falls long, dark and chilling across the path of the passer by, the only sound to be heard in its vicinity is the rustle of the wind-stirred branches overhead. In the peace and innocence of the little village the gallows is a blighting blot. Let us hope that its horrid lesson may not be unproductive of warning to those whose steps are prone to stray from the path of rectitude.

SWITZERLAND.

The Republic of Europe to the Republic of America.

Eloquent Address of the Swiss Conventions to the Congress of the United States.

The Swiss Conventions of Geneva, Bale, Neufchatel, Tessin and Berne have united in the following address to the President and Congress of the United States. It may be observed that upon the action of these conventions is based the late decree of the Swiss Congress, granting absolute liberty of religion in that Republic.

THE ADDRESS.

To the President and Congress of the United States of America:

Mr. President, Messrs. Members of Congress: For four years we have, as it were, lived with you, have borne your grievances, been rendered joyous at your deliverance, and have gloried in your success.

When the election of Lincoln announced to the world that you had had enough of the system which abased you—enough of complicity and compromise with slavery—of man-hunting ordained by slavery—of conquests for the profit of slavery—of politics in favor of the party of slavery—we gave thanks to God.

When your Union was disrupted by revolt—when your prosperity was crippled (*croule*)—when many voices had prophesied the dissolution of the Union—we hailed the commencement of a new and a better life for your people.

When military reverses menaced your noble cause, we still believed that it would not perish. When Europe lent, or seemed to lend, an intervention in favor of the South toward violating your blockades and in recognition of the rebel Confederacy, we always believed that something would interpose itself between the design and the execution; that your grand principle would intervene, and through that you would become invincible.

When it was generally believed and said that peace negotiations would render nugatory the moral results of the war, that you would compromise with the prejudices and the institutions of the South, we always believed that you would not lay down your arms until you had destroyed your real enemy—that is to say, slavery.

When the death of Lincoln plunged us in mourning we believed that Lincoln's successor would stake his honor on the continuance and the completion of his work. Finally, when you have announced to the world that the constitutional amendment was adopted, that already there was no single slave upon the soil of the Union, we have heard with inexpressible emotion this glorious progress, this greatest event of our age.

It is this sentiment which we would manifest to-day as a duty. Of slight importance though the testimony may be, it shall not be said that the voice of Switzerland should not make itself heard in your applause. You have far surpassed the hopes of those who hoped the most. At the same moment in which your trials terminated, you pronounced the talismanic word of freedom. It will make itself heard throughout the New World, the Spanish treaty will be suppressed; you will annihilate Brazilian slavery. A whole race suffering in bondage shall be freed at the sound.

Those are rare days in the history of mankind, when politics and Gospel move hand in hand—these days of sunshine unobscured by a cloud.

After such days, in resuming the course of ordinary life, we should guard against dangers from contingencies, and set aside obstacles. To finish is more difficult than to begin; to make sure its application, more arduous than the annunciation of a principle.

The labors that await you to-day are not less important, and are more complex and difficult to surmount than those of yesterday.

But the one goes not without the other. Sad will be the condition of your enfranchised slaves if you make not citizens of them.

Between slavery and liberty—real liberty—there are no breathing places. Thus, what do the enemies of the Union now predict?—that freedom will destroy the freedmen—that, tired of them, you will succumb to the *ennui* of the fatiguing problem—that you will no longer listen to the voice of the poor negroes—that it will not matter to you whether they remain or depart, whether they live or die—that in the rude contact with your prejudices and contempt they will perish, as the Indians have perished—that your pharisaical abolition will find itself resulting in their extermination—that the pure glory of to-day will turn to shame on the morrow.

We protest against such dark presages—we ask that they may be branded with falsehood. We know that your acts will so brand them, [illegible].

The more you desire the dark question to cease troubling the United States the more you will feel that it must be disposed of. Unfinished questions have no pity for the repose of mankind. And how shall that completion be attained? But two things remain to be done: to maintain your Freedmen's Bureau and to suppress all civil and political distinctions on account of color. To refuse Federal protection to the slaves that were—a protection indispensable to the transition—is to give them up purely and simply to the laws, the administration, the tribunals of the South. It would be to decree the re-establishment of slavery with the addition of hatred, and, by consequence, of atrocity. To conserve political exclusion to the black race—as a race—would be to deny the principle, even the name, for which the North has so valiantly combatted.

That prudent measures should accompany the conferring of the right of suffrage in the South—that, for instance, it should be limited to those who can read and write, without distinction of color—we can well understand. But what we cannot understand, nor can any of those who teach and sustained your cause, is the exclusion of *the race*. If the Southern States were readmitted to Congress without imposing upon them, as a condition, the equality of races, we should bitterly deplore it; we would bow the head in humility and sadness, and await in fear a recommencement of those hostilities between the South and the North, between the Republicans and the Democrats, the end of which had seemed only to have come round.

But what would most disturb all our hopes would be to see those freedmen who had spilled their blood for the defence of the Union rewarded for their devotion by being deprived of those rights which are, in all Republican Governments, the appanage of those brave men who are called to bear arms for their country, at the same time that the rebels, who had torn the bosom of their country, and begged the intervention of the foreigner, not only re-enjoying the rights they had before the war, but made the arbiters absolute of the fate of loyal citizens. To give to those guilty of high treason the power to reduce good citizens to the position of political *pariahs* is to reward treachery and to discourage patriotism—to give in to those who pronounced self-government impossible and self-annihilating.

That one condition necessary to future peace should be imposed on the rebel States, the sense, namely, of the above, we doubt not you understand, for you have already imposed upon them an affirmative vote upon the amendment abolishing slavery.

One step more and your task is finished; by the side of the abolition of slavery it remains to you to equalize the races before the law. What is abolition without equality? It remains to you to decide that the rebel States before re-entering Congress should abolish all distinctions based on color. Political franchises in all respects should be enjoyed equally by blacks and whites. These guarantees obtained, open to them your arms and hasten toward a general reconciliation, avoid any unnecessary prolongation of the present interregnum (*regime exceptionnel.*) Add to your other glories that of re-establishing the power of your Government at the immediate close of a bitter civil war. Liberty is bold and strong; and of what use are her boldness and strength if she cannot trust and pardon?

It is repugnant to us to conceive your stopping half way, and conferring upon the former slaves liberty without equality, or in other words liberty without the conditions of freedom; liberty without dignity; liberty with an unopened future, without possible progress; liberty without that upon which it becomes great and attains its end; thus you would reconstitute a new slave party in Congress—further oppressions of slaves throughout the South. Seeking for peace you would reorganize war—servile war at first, for you cannot pronounce with impunity the words BE FREE; and when those whom you have declared free feel that they have neither protection nor rights, nor means of regular action, they are almost infallibly driven to employ other means. Civil war would follow. Is it possible that the blood of the blacks shed on the other side of the Potomac, that cruel oppressions, would not speed that war, and that the generous instincts of the North would not reawaken? They would complain, they would denounce iniquities, they would intervene morally, and the ancient quarrel would blaze forth again. As faithful friends we have better hopes for you. We have said much, convinced that you will easily perceive that there is a warm sympathy in the depths of our fears, and that our sincerity is strengthened by respect and by attachment.

May He who has guarded and protected you thus far continue to guard and protect you to the end; that He may empower you to finish what you have begun—to treat as fellow-citizens and to love as brothers those who, thanks to you, are no longer in slavery; and that He may accomplish for you now and hereafter all those good wishes with which our hearts are filled.

J. H. SERMENT and others, for Geneva.
ADOLPH CHRIST and others, for Bale.
ROBERT LISSOT and others, for Neufchatel.
F. BIANCHETTI and others, for Tessin.
BERNARD and others, for Berne.
M. BECHET, for the Canton De Vaud.
GENEVA, April 10, 1866.

THE DEXTER CASE.

What a Cotton Agent Accomplished—Over $1,000,000 of Clear Profits.

[From the Nashville Union, May 21.]

We learn that the case of Mr. Dexter, the swindling cotton agent at Mobile, has been decided, and that he has been fined $250,000. It was proven on trial that he swindled the Government [illegible] the following: 57 bales cotton; 500 bales cotton; 800 bales cotton; 1,423 bales cotton; 541 bales cotton; 105 bales cotton. Total 3,425 bales cotton.

This was all sold at an average of sixty cents per pound, which made $1,000,000, and, in addition, it was proven that he got $25,000 to use his influence to procure appointments to office.

A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The Burning of the Railroad Bridge at Kilbourn City—A Graphic Description.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

KILBOURN CITY, WIS., May 22, 1866.

The railroad bridge at Kilbourn City was destroyed by fire to-day at nearly half-past one o'clock p. m. The fire commenced on the top of the south side, near the west end, obviously originating from a spark falling from the engine which had crossed but a moment before the fire broke out. Whatever account may be given, that this is a correct one is conclusive, from the fact that only a few days previous the top of the bridge caught fire in several places from sparks falling from an engine, which was extinguished by the watchmen and persons present. The hose was speedily brought into use, but did not work. Had it worked successfully, the extreme rapidity of the flames would have rendered it useless.

Not more than fifteen minutes elapsed from the time the fire broke out before the bridge fell, and lay a smouldering mass below, entirely spanning the river for a short time, when it gave way and floated down upon the old Hydraulic Company's dam foundation, where it remains lodged, obstructing the passage of rafts. Mr. G. H. Daniels, road-master of the western portion of the road, and A. Noyes, depot agent at Kilbourn City, with an interested energy, worthy of the highest merit, taking the advantage of this lodgement, and making every effort to rescue from the wreck the iron bolts and such remaining timber as may be of any value to the railroad company.

The weather being very dry, with a strong gale blowing from the southwest, the entire length of the inside of this fine and costly structure, said to have been 410 feet in length, and from eighty to ninety feet above the river's surface, as if by some evil magic, was kindled into a vast flame in a very few moments, presenting the grandest scene in the form of a fire that can be imagined. At first a vast cloud of dense smoke as black as Erebus, from the north side, rolled upward in an easterly direction, which, in spite of the destructive occasion, called forth from the gathering throng expressions of admiration at the magnificent scene.

A few moments later and the south side of the bridge presented a view that would have immortalized the artist that could have obtained a life like sketch of it. A vast uninterrupted sheet of flaming fire from one to three hundred feet in length, rolling under the bridge its entire length, and arching into a grand symmetrical curve, kept in smooth unchanging proportions by the steady gale, with the terrible elements raging within, and like a mighty furnace, gleaming and glaring through ten thousand apertures, for a few moments was a scene beautifully grand. The bridge burned so quickly that only the top tier of some of the abutments are injured, while the piers remain unharmed. Thus the rebuilding will require but a few weeks, with probably not more than two-thirds of its original cost, which it is reported was $100,000.

Kilbourn City and surrounding country, having ever felt proud of this noble structure, and appreciated its usefulness, cannot but lament its temporary loss, especially since a large portion of country must remain inaccessible to our town for commercial purposes until it is rebuilt. Temporary ferries, being prepared now, will not help the matter much.

THE GRENADA ASSASSINATION.

Further Particulars Developed.

[From the Nashville Union, May 23.]

Some days since we announced, through the columns of the *Union*, that the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Meridian, Mississippi, had been assassinated, but we had no particulars. We have since learned, by a private letter, written to a third party, the following particulars. The writer says:

> "After supper on the evening of the 30th ultimo, I had retired to my room, and after a short time heard the report of pistol shots—three fired in rapid succession, and slipped to the porch in front to listen. All was, however, still, and I returned to my room. In a few minutes I heard the noise of shuffling feet on the stairs, and the Lieutenant was brought into our room, and said: 'Captain, I'm shot all to pieces.' As soon as I could get him placed on the bed and undressed, I asked him the circumstances. He said: 'Mr. Woodruff (this was about 7½ o'clock) asked me to take a walk, to which I agreed. We walked around the square by the church, and when near where some bowling alleys were being built, I saw a person whom I know by sight but not by name, step out from the alley, who placed a pistol to my head and fired, and repeated the shot a second and third time. The examination showed that each shot took effect. Lieut. Blanding described the person minutely; and I recognized in the description that of a person I had seen several times previous, but not since the tragedy. The efforts made to arrest any one have so far been unsuccessful. Lieut. Blanding was at all the time perfectly calm and conscious. At his request I telegraphed to New Orleans for his brother, W. B. B., and received reply that he had left on the 20th. I was desirous to telegraph to his wife the same evening, but he would not consent, saying, 'You may do that when it is all over.'"

FROM THE FAR WEST.

A Key to the "Indian Troubles"—Bad White Men the origin of the Evil—A Shocking Massacre.

[From the Washington Chronicle, 15th.]

The following letter from the Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, dated Bois City, I. T., March 13, 1866, was received at the Indian Office yesterday:

Hon D. L. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I regret to inform you of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians, on the 11th of this month, fifteen miles above this city near the mouth of Moore's Creek, on the Bois River, by a party of citizens of Ada county, encouraged and incited to this cowardly deed by the editor of the Idaho *Statesman*—James S. Reynolds, than whom a greater scoundrel never lived.

I make the following abstract from his paper just after it: "Sixteen Lo's have bit the dust. We long to see the this vile race exterminated. Every man who kills an Indian is a public benefactor. Who will not emulate this good example, and rid us of these nuisances? These are the wretches the Government pamper, and Governor Lyon's sickly sentiment in favor of preserving them is all bosh. We say kill them off—the faster the better, without distinction—nits make lice."

There were but two grown males; the rest were women and children. The immediate settlers (miners) reported against the murder, and their statement I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war, it is such facts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military of the post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced toward the poor savages.

Things look stormy just now, but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable, I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have I found the "Red Man" the aggressor, but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PETROLEUM.

Product of the Western Pennsylvania Oil Field—Effect of the Late Change in Taxation—Condition of the Trade.

[From the Oil City Register, 17th inst.]

The market for the past week has been somewhat excited, with an upward tendency. Sales have been made at Oleopolis at $5.50 per barrel, and at $5.65 per barrel at this point. This raise in price was consequent upon the discovery that the daily production, and the amount of oil on hand, was greatly exaggerated. Well informed dealers place the average production of Venango County at from 5,000 to 7,000 barrels. At the commencement of last winter we made a careful survey of the producing localities, and found the daily production to be about 14,000 barrels. The production on Pithole Creek, which then produced 5,000 barrels per day, is now only estimated at 1,000 to 1,200. The Hyde & Egbert farm, 1,500, now producing very little, if any oil, since the farm was burned over. The valley of Cherry Run has decreased from one-third to one-half. West Hickory has fallen off one-half within the last few months. Other localities have fallen off in like ratio. The chief reasons for this decrease is the high royalty asked by land owners, preventing expensive developments, the oppressive tax imposed by the Government on the crude product, and the low prices which have ruled. The rates of labor, machinery, fuel, etc., have not fallen in a suitable ratio to meet the reduced prices paid for oil. All these matters can be remedied, and the production brought up to a full average.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 17th.]

We were yesterday shown a letter from the Oil region in this State, which stated that the price of crude oil had advanced from $3 per barrel, its great depression at the wells, to $5.50 per barrel. It also stated that the removal of the income tax on crude oil, which took effect on the 9th instant, had greatly stimulated the production, many of the smaller wells, which did not pay to work at $3 per barrel, now being worked at the present higher prices with energy and profit. Under an active demand the shipments from the oil region to the export points is considerably in excess of the production. The oil that was held back for want of better prices is now coming forward. The receipts of oil at Pittsburgh for the week ending on the 12th inst., were 37,112 barrels, and for the year to that date, 537,451 barrels, against 150,825 barrels to same date last year, showing an increase of 380,898 barrels. The daily production of oil at and within six miles of Titusville, is set down by the *Herald* of that place, at 8,448 barrels. The amount of refined oil on hand is large, and may prevent as rapid an advance of crude as might otherwise be calculated on.

Erie Railway.

We learn the day express trains on this railway have been recently furnished with a new set of coaches, smoking and baggage cars, which are said to be far ahead of anything heretofore in use. These coaches were built at the company's shops, are sixty-seven feet long supported on six-wheeled trucks, and will seat comfortably eighty passengers. They have been fitted up without regard to expense, and the upholstering is really luxurious. The improvement in the formation of the backs of the seat, being so arranged as to fit every portion of the back like an easy chair, is a very desirable one; while special pains has been taken to give ample room for the limbs and support for the feet. Miller's Platform, with his patent Self-Coupler and Buffer, has also been adopted, by which the platforms are brought close together, thereby avoiding the jerking and twitching usually experienced in stopping and starting trains, and forming a perfectly smooth and safe passage way from one coach to another. Beside these advantages, it is claimed that this kind of platform, being a continuation of, and on a direct line with the sills of the coaches, prevents the possibility of one coach telescoping, as it is termed, into another in case of collision or accident of any kind.

The smoking cars are furnished with cane-seated revolving chairs, and at one end a news stand has been erected, where all the current literature, as well as a good cigar, can be obtained. On such a [illegible] sleeping at pleasure [illegible] ber and supper, at [illegible] superior, to most of [illegible] the country, travelers [illegible] appreciate all that is being done [illegible] comfort by the management of this great thoroughfare, and at the same time to enjoy the magnificent scenery abounding on this line of railway. Through tickets [illegible] New York and New England [illegible] procured over this line at all the principal ticket offices through the West, and at the Company's office, No. 56 Clark street.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. G. Sloo, Postmaster at [illegible] turned out of office, to make a place for Col. [illegible] Graham. The Cairo Times (the Johnson [illegible]) says Col. Graham is "a radical of the deepest [illegible], a disciple of the Sumner-Stevens [illegible], pledged to the support of the most [illegible] ures of that far-fetched body, the [illegible] gress." The Cairo *Democrat*, the Copperhead organ, on the other hand, says Col. Graham [illegible] radical, and does not approve the [illegible] gress, but with steadfast fidelity, stands by the President and approves his policy of restoration."

The Rev. Dr. Randall, Bishop-elect of [illegible], preached his farewell sermon to his church ([illegible] siah) on Sunday, the 13th instant. Dr. Randall has been rector of the Church of Messiah for [illegible] years, and during that time over one thousand persons have been added to the church by the rite of Confirmation.

In the death of Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Maine, the Protestant Episcopal Church has lost one of its ablest diocesans, and the world of letters a scholar of varied attainments. Bishop Burgess was a native of *Providence*, R. I. After graduating at Brown University, he travelled in Europe, and continued his studies at Gottingen, Halle and Berlin. His first pastorate was at Hartford, Conn., where he remained thirteen years. In 1847 he was elected Bishop of Maine. He is the author of several works, both prose and poetical which have been favorably received. Among them are a Metrical Version of some of the Psalms; Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England, and the Last Enemy, a treatise on death. He completed his 58th year in October last.

Rev. Theodore Clapp died at Louisville on Thursday last at the age of 74. The Cincinnati Gazette says of Mr. Clapp that he was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary. In 1822 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, as successor to the brilliant Sylvester Larned. His eloquence soon gained him a large number of friends and admirers. Ten or twelve years after his settlement he adopted Unitarian views. The change brought dissensions into his church, and dissolved his connection with the Presbytery. The church building passed into the hands of the well-known Hebrew Judah Touro, and Mr. Clapp still preached in it to many of his former hearers. The edifice was finally burned and Mr. Clapp's health being delicate, he resigned his charge in [illegible] removing to Louisville, where he resided until his death. In retirement he composed an entertaining volume entitled "Autobiographical sketches and recollections."

E. P. Williams, Esq., of Buffalo, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

The Soldier Appointments.

A Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* speaks thus of some of Johnson's soldier appointments:

In the Fifth District, Indiana, the ruffian who last winter assaulted Mr. Julian with seeming intent to murder or maim, Gen. Sol. H. Meredith, has just been appointed District Assessor. Somewhat similar appointments are being made in Judge Orth's district. The object in these and all other similar cases is to disorganize the Republicans. Secretary McCulloch has declared that if the reconstruction report was adopted there would be no Republican returned to Congress from his State. He is doing his best to make the prediction true. It is a good thing to prophesy and then have the means of aiding your predictions to come out correctly.

In Pennsylvania a similar policy is being pursued. In the Western District the Marshal has been removed and an ex-officer, reported as dishonorably dismissed the service, takes his place.

Senator Jim Lane has been urging the appointment of a Colonel H. H. Heath, (formerly Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa, under Buchanan,) for Governor of Montana. Yesterday morning, he was published in a War Office order as dishonorably dismissed for defrauding the Government.

Such are a few specimen bricks of Andy Johnson's appointees.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Secretary McCulloch, having arrayed himself in favor of "my policy" can ask no quarter from those acquainted with his record. He is now the most subservient tool of the President in the Cabinet. When Comptroller of the Currency (I believe) in '64, this same McCulloch was one of the most active members of the famous Chase Committee, which, seeking the Presidency for the present Chief Justice, was especially hostile to Mr. Lincoln's administration, to which it is claimed Mr. Johnson has become residuary legatee. The members of that body well know the activity of the present head of the Treasury. He actively supported a movement for the purchase of a German paper to be run in the interest of Chase at Indianapolis.

The Secretary is but the tool of power.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Various Courts Yesterday—Commencement of the Calls in the United States Court—Criminal Business—Verdicts—Orders and Judgments—Trial Calendars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—Bigelow et al. vs. Spaulding et al. In chancery. Case to be dismissed.

Miller et al. vs. Shurz et al. In chancery. Case dismissed for want of a bond, and for want of prosecution.

Crookes et al. vs. the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. In chancery. Decree ordered to be entered.

Wilson vs. Butcher et al. Cause dismissed by stipulation.

Wilson vs. Ferris et al. Cause dismissed by stipulation.

First National Bank of Oskaloosa vs. [illegible] Default entered and writ of inquiry issued to present term. Report for plaintiff $2,111.67.

Kouat et al. vs. Hewey. Damages assessed by jury for plaintiff at $655.77. Judgment on verdict.

Lorillard et al. vs. McGonegal et al. Damages assessed for plaintiff at $959.85, and judgment.

Forrest et al. vs. Goodman et al. Damages assessed for plaintiff at $1,205.84.

Kirk vs. Hamilton. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Ellison et al. vs. Haines. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Muir et al. vs. Denton. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Miller vs. McAfee. On trial.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—*Before Hon. J. [illegible] Wilson, C. J., and Hons. J. E. Gary and J. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—Lee et al. vs. Sharp et al. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages assessed at $147.81, and judgment on verdict.

Rietz vs. Casey et al. Action of ejectment. Declaration and notice filed, and rule on defendant to plead within twenty days.

The Western Fire & Marine Insurance Company, who sue for the use of Dickerson vs. [illegible] Proof of personal service on defendant. Default entered and judgment for $180.50.

Bradley et al. vs. King et al. On motion of plaintiff's attorney suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Brown vs. Rogers. Demurrer to declaration confessed by plaintiff, and leave given him to amend.

Beebe vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Trial by court. Finding for plaintiff; damages assessed at $450, and judgment ordered on finding.

Quimby et al. vs. Botsford et al. On trial by jury.

Seymour et al. vs. Pierce et al. Cause continued.

The call for to-day will embrace the following causes:

79. Dinet vs. Murphey.
82. Donahue vs. Davis et al.
87. Vogt vs. Voss et al.
89. Williams vs. Sleeson.
90. Martin vs. Pelkes.
91. Fitzgerald vs. O'Reilly.
92. Stipheni et al. vs. Mathias.
93. Brown vs. Rogers.
94. Mullen vs. Johnson.
96. Benson vs. Van Pelt et al.

New Suits.—Julius Jackson and Marcus [illegible] vs. Samuel Levysohn. Action of assumpsit by attachment to recover an indebtedness of [illegible] for goods and merchandise sold and delivered.

Lot C. Whitford and Charles Henshaw vs. [illegible] Lemuel and — Schneider. Action in covenant to recover damages laid at $950. *Precipe* only on file.

Thomas M. Edwards and Mary H. Edwards his wife, William Densmoor, Frances S. Fisk and Phineas [illegible] Fisk vs. Catherine Goodkin. Bill in chancery to perpetuate testimony.

Isaac J. Federlein, Jacob H. Cohn and [illegible] Cohn vs. Charles Boettcher. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $300 upon a bill of goods.

Charles Rietz vs. E. F. Casey and [illegible] Dwight. Action of ejectment to recover possession of lot 4 block 29 and lot 2 in the block [illegible] said lot, original town of Chicago.

John Turner vs. Henry H. Keen. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at [illegible] of goods.

Jacob Portman and Margaret Portman vs. Andrew Marshall. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $1,300. *Precipe* only on file.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—*Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—Oliver, et al., vs. Adams, et. al.—In chancery.—Cause set for hearing upon bill, answer, replications, exhibits and proofs, for the first Wednesday of the May term, and leave to defendants to examine defendants James Burns, Orlando C. Blackmer, and George [illegible] Lyon, subject to all just exceptions.

Curran vs. Kennedy. Trial by jury. Verdict returned for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for a new trial. Motion overruled, and judgment on verdict. Exceptions by plaintiff. Appeal prayed and allowed; bond and bill of exceptions to be filed within ten days.

Darling vs. Wilson. Continued by agreement.

Stolz vs. Schenk. Cause continued.

Ferguson vs. Dall. Cause continued.

Bidwell vs. Harvey et al. Cause dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

Fessel vs. Haase. Continued by agreement of parties.

Lynch vs. Frazer. Dismissed at defendant's costs with procedendo, for want of prosecution.

Berner vs. Cline. Continued by agreement.

Wakefield et al. vs. Mills. Cause continued.

Clark et al. vs. Derwent et al. Cause continued.

The call for to-day will embrace the following causes:

178. Chicago Arbiter Verein vs. Gensler.
179. Jordan vs. Rahl.
181. Cullen vs. Honsinger.
182. Mortel vs. Merrill.
183. Rawson vs. Richards.
184. Wright et al vs. Hughes.
185. Joyce et al vs. Brown.
186. Keiler et al vs. Heimberg et al.
187. Dean vs. Gocman.
188. Brennan vs. LaBar et al.
189. Doty vs. Read.
191. Herbst vs. Cunningham et al.
192. Whitney et al vs. Thresp.
193. James Couzner &c. vs. Hyman et al.
194. Noye vs. Merrihew.
197. Bodman vs. McCormack et al.
198. Chapman vs. Valette.
199. Maloney vs. [illegible] et al.
200. Hughes vs. Wight et al.
201. Snow vs. Gans.
202. Allen et al vs. Chicago Practical Painting Co.
203. McPhillips vs. Dougherty.

No. 203 is the last case on the trial calendar for this term. If possible all the above cases will be disposed of to-day.

New Suits.—John Collins vs. James Sharp. Action of assumpsit by capias, to recover damages laid at $500.

Mathias S. Weber vs. Joseph H. Green. Petition for a mechanic's lien.

Benjamin Haskell vs. Horace Warren. Action in debt to recover an indebtedness of $126, and damages laid at $300.

Thomas M. Ford vs. Frederick [illegible]. Action in covenant to recover damages laid at [illegible].

Frederick [illegible] vs. John Darling, George [illegible] Beardsley, Judd Stevens, Michael [illegible] and the Chicago Docking and [illegible] Company. Bill for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding at law in a suit instituted by the defendant, Darling, against [illegible].

RECORDER'S COURT OF CHICAGO.—*Before Hon. Stuart Van Buren, Judge.*—The People vs. Charles Andrews. Indicted for receiving stolen property. [illegible]

[illegible] vs. H. A. Adams. [illegible] commenced.

New Suits.—Adela Mendenville vs. Jacob S. Mendenville. Bill for divorce upon the ground of desertion. Complainant also files her petition for alimony.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1866.

The leading topic of conversation in financial circles to-day was the monetary panic which has taken place in England and the heavy failures there reported. It is a matter of regret that among the failures we find the name of Peto & Betts, the head of which, Sir Morton Peto, paid us a visit last year. [illegible]

[illegible]

The money market to-day was quiet and easy. The bankers report a fair demand for currency, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday Evening, May 22.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last were, compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

From the returns made to the Board of Trade we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows: [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1866.

[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY MARKET.

[illegible]

The Crops in Canada.

[illegible]

Imports of Breadstuffs and Provisions into Great Britain.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............May 22.

Stmr Sea Bird, McHenry, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Palmer, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Bruno, Taylor, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, McKay, Houghton, sundries.
Bark J. P. Marsh, Wadsworth, Buffalo.
Barg Ozarita, Lent, Buffalo.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Brig Wm. Treat, Rain, Erie, 535 tons coal.
Schr Collingwood, Keith, Cleveland, 200 cds wood from Grand Traverse.
Schr H. H. Hoag, Horton, Bay City, 100 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Carthaginian, Hays, Oswego, 240 m lumber from Bay City.
Schr Day Spring, Jones, St. Joseph, 1,050 R. R. ties.
Schr Nabob, Willies, Buffalo, 300 tons coal from Erie.
Schr Kate Richmond, Chilson, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Thompson, St. Joseph, 500 bu potatoes, 30 cds wood, 4 tons castings.
Schr Curlew, Williams, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Stoney Creek, Owens, Stoney Creek, 35 m lumber, 25 cds wood, 5 m lath.
Schr M. Ballard, Covre, Detroit, 130 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Richardson, Charlotteville, 150 m feet lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Baggs, Grand Mire, 85 m lumber, 50 cords wood.
Schr Fisher, Glasson, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Charley Hibbard, Curl, Amsterdam, 120 cds wood.
Schr M. S. Scott, Graves, Erie, 375 tons coal.
Scow R. B. Revy, Wilkinson, St. Joseph, 60 cds wood.
Schr Magnet, Anderson, Fuller's Pier, 65 cds wood.
Schr Elva, Bell, Sheiden, 50 cords wood.
Schr Sea Gem, Bell, Manitowoc, 91 cds wood.
Schr Grand-Turk, Miller, Oswego, 200 m lumber from Elk Rapids.
Sloop Union, Wilson, St. Joseph, 100 bu potatoes 5 bxs fish.
Scow Granger, Reid, Wilkinson's Pier, 35 cds wood.
Scow Pendleton, Flagstaff, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Scow Bowens, Sinclair, White Lake, 79 m lumber, 10 m square timber, 31 m shingles.
Scow Marion Dixon, Frawley, White Lake, 85 m ft lumber.
Schr Guide, Chase, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.

CLEARED..............May 22.

Prop Niagara, McGregor, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Mary Stuart, Doane, Hamlin, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Gibson, Buffalo, 31,300 bu oats.
Prop Ottawa, Palmer, Grand Haven, sundries.
Bark R. C. L. Dick, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Bark Champion, Rummage, Buffalo, 32,620 bu corn.
Bark Alice, Burke, Buffalo, 13,425 bu corn.
Schr Bemis, Stewart, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Athenian, Hardenburgh, Buffalo, 19,150 bu corn.
Schr Dauntless, Jones, St. Joseph, 43 pkgs groceries, 27 brls salt.
Schr Three Bells, Jacobs, Menominee, 15 pkgs groceries.
Schr Sunnyside, Chase, Buffalo, 49,500 bu oats.
Schr Jessie Anderson, McGlending, Oswego, 13,525 bu corn.
Schr Clara Parker, Parker, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Bark Excelsior, Gilbert, Buffalo, 24,600 bu corn.
Bark Lafrenier, Kayle, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Bark Maitland, McKay, Port Colbourne, 17,850 bu corn.
Schr Oak Leaf, Morrison, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9.00 a. m.	*5.45 p. m.
Night Express	*4.30 p. m.	*5.00 a. m.
Janesville Accommod'n	*5.30 p. m.	*2.35 p. m.
Woodstock Accom	*3.00 p. m.	*10.00 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton & Cedar Rapids	8.15 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
Fulton & Iowa	†7.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	9.00 a. m.	3.00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	10.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
Rockford & Fox River	4.00 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Dixon	4.00 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Geneva & Elgin	5.30 p. m.	8.45 a. m.

Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.

Morning Express	*7:40 a. m.	*7.45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	†11:30 a. m.
Morning Express	*7:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	8:45 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER HARRISON AND SHERMAN STREETS.

TOLEDO LINE.

	Leave. Depart.	Arrive. Arrive.
Mail	6:00 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Day Express	†7:00 a. m.	†10:00 p. m.
New York Express	5:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	6:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Express	7:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	5:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Express	10:00 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*6:55 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:15 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
(Late Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railway.)

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Express	7:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lansing Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m. for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*11:10 noon
Waukegan Accommoda'n	5.10 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	2:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted.

Special Notices.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 212 East Madison-st., (up-stairs), between Wells and *Franklin*. Consultation fee One Dollar. c190

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in this city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B. by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. c295-3t

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W.H. STANLEY, P.O. Drawer 6488, Chicago, Ill. c207

Dr. Borroughs,

173 Wells street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of secret diseases, Syphilis in all its varied forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pain's in Joints, Affections of the Kidneys, disease of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, and all those affections arising from a secret habit of youth which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible and in the end destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A cure for those who have injured themselves by secret habits.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, etc. Can be permanently cured in from 15 days to two months by the use of this instrument, when used constantly with medicines. Dr. Borroughs in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of his instrument, pledges himself that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price, $10 by mail or express.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Female Complaints treated with great success. Our Periodical Drops will bring on the courses in case of obstructions from any cause. Patients treated by letter. Address DR. BORROUGHS, 173 Wells street, corner Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. a5

The Horrors of Dyspepsia

And the dismal train of disorders to which it leads, are averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as a preventive, or cured with astonishing celerity, by its direct and genial operations upon the stomach, the liver and the nervous system. my21-c523-3t-n w f

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed-bugs!

Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists. my15c133-13t F N W

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An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my3-c263-3m-F,N,W

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. no5-y73-6m-N,W,F

Doctor N. Rosenberg.

The only practitioner here of the celebrated Inoculation Cure—the only way to thoroughly cure Venereal Diseases. Consultation free for ladies and gentlemen. Office, Speer's Block, 125 Dearborn street, Rooms 13 and 14. P.O. Box 2213. my11-b180-3m,N,W

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup,

The great Cholera Remedy. Also for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramps in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Colic, &c., and guaranteed to cure or no pay. It is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate, highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm and affords almost immediate relief, and leaves the bowels in a natural healthy state. One taste of the medicine will convince you, of all that is here claimed for it. Prepared only by Edward Sutton of Providence, R. I., and sold by all dealers in medicine. Demas Barnes & Co., of New York City and LORD & SMITH, of Chicago, General Agents. my15d29-3m W&A

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. *Signed, William A. Batchelor, New York.* Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists. de5a186-ly

Private Matters.

In PRIVATE MATTERS go (or write) to DR. CLARKE, 97 Clark street. Both sexes consult him confidentially. ☞ Celebrated Female Pills (fresh), $1 and $5 as usual. Send 4 stamps for description of "Peserie Preventive." Victims of self-abuse send 4 stamps for work on this subject. In these matters "nip the evil in the bud." Address letters to DR. CLARKE, 4 Lemon Block, Chicago. c697

Miscellaneous.

Roback's Stomach Bitters
Cures Dyspepsia.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Increases the Appetite.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Strengthens the System.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Assists Digestion.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Purify the Breath.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Regulate the Acidity of the Stomach.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Cures Diarrhea.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Are the best Stimulant in use.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Relieve Constipation.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Are unequalled for General Debility.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Cures Nervous Headache.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Are sold by all Retail Druggists.
Roback's Stomach Bitters
Are for sale by Wholesale Druggists.

Roback's Stomach Bitters are the only Bitters that should be used by the people, from the fact that they are made from pure drugs and liquor.

The Bitters are manufactured under the superintendence of one of the best chemists in the United States. Great care is taken in the selection of the drugs from which they are compounded. In presenting these Bitters to the public, we would call their especial attention to the above facts, and will only add, that if once compared with any other Bitters manufactured, the result will be unanimous, in favor with Roback's Stomach Bitters. We only ask the people to be the judge.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
Successors to C. W. Roback, 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio. d39 3p

JAMES REDMOND,

HORSE-SHOER,

80 WEST LAKE STREET.

Has recently enlarged and altered his establishment so that his attention can be devoted more strictly to the Veterinary department of his business, of which many years' experience has given him a scientific knowledge.

The most experienced workmen are engaged in the Shoeing department, and so ample are the arrangements that fifty horses can be accommodated at a minute's notice.

Horses feet will receive skillful treatment for the various forms of disease to which they are liable, such as Sand-crack, Over-reach, False Quarters, Quittor, Wounds in the Crest, Corns, Thrush, Canker, Ossification of the Cartilages, and general weakness of the foot.

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Lard & Tallow Oils,

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General Dealers in LUBRICATING and BURNING OILS. my23-c53-1m-New war-n-2p

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Cordage, Twines, Canvas,

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BAY ROPE, HIDE ROPE, LATH YARN.

Tents, Tarpaulins, Awnings & Wagon Covers.

☞ Bunting Flags on hand and made to order.

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ASTROLOGY.

All persons wishing to know their future prospects, &c., may have them correctly stated by Madame Alwin, at 243 South Clark street (opposite Jones' School), where she may be consulted on all matters concerning love, marriage, courtship, law matters, business affairs, and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they wish to marry; also, the names of her visitors.

AKRON CEMENT.

[illegible] sale at the lowest market price, in quantities to suit.

THOMAS HALL.
No. 9 North Wells

Medical.

The great Strengthening Tonic. (NOT A WHISKEY PREPARATION.)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS

AND

Diseases of Camp Life.

☞ Soldiers, citizens, male or female, adult or youth, will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER and

DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters

This Bitters has performed more cures;

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAS MORE TESTIMONY!

HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT!

Than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion

AND WILL PAY $1,000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us that is not GENUINE.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Diseases of the Kidneys.

F

Observe the following symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs. Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS

Is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to patent medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
906 Hutchinson st., Philadelphia.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. ☞ Price $1 per bottle, or ONE DOLLAR, or a half dozen for FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ Should your nearest druggists not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

☞ Principal Office and Manufactory, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

DR. MARK'S

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Celebrated Remedy is an Infallible Cure for SYPHILIS in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

In all large cities there exists a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure

is the only medicine that will cure SYPHILIS in all its various and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the syphilitic poison or virus from the system.

Symptoms of the First or Primary Stage.

This is known by chancres or ulcers appearing soon after an exposure. To cure the first stage use Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure Pills and Syphilitic Wash, etc., which never fails to cure Syphilis in a few days. From five to fifteen days faithful treatment usually suffices to cure the first stage. One or two packages never fails to cure this stage. ☞ Price per package $12.50.

Symptoms of the Secondary Stage of Syphilis.

This is known by the following: Ulcers in the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Glands, Skin, Head, Nails, Mucous Membranes, Cancerous Sores on the Arms and Legs, Eruptions on the skin, Scrofula, etc. To cure the second stage, use Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure Pills and Throat Wash. If the throat is ulcerated—if not, omit the wash.

These medicines are an infallible cure for this stage if used a sufficient length of time, to eradicate the poison from the system. ☞ Price per package $10.50, including Throat Wash—if omitted, $9.00 per package.

Symptoms of Third or Tertiary Stage Syphilis.

This stage is known by the following symptoms: Nodes or hard and painful Tumors on the Bones, enlargements of the Joints, or Contractions, Hard Pains in the Bones and Joints, Caries, or Decay of the Bones, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Alteration of the Parts, etc. To cure the Third or Tertiary Stage, use Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills. These medicines will cure the longest standing and worst cases. They will cure the most excruciating pains in the Bones and Joints in a few days. ☞ Price per package $9.00.

Advice to the Afflicted!

Read the symptoms above described of each stage of Syphilis, and procure at once the medicines for the stage with which you suffer. They will effectually cure you.

A Treatise on Syphilitic Diseases, giving plain directions to cure the different stages, accompanies each package of the medicine.

N. B.—DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are an infallible cure for RHEUMATISM, no matter how long standing or how bad. They remove the cause, and the cure is CERTAIN and PERMANENT. ☞ Price $5.00 per package.

☞ The Medicines will be sent by Express to all parts of the country, on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for boxing and shipping.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO. 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., and at their Branch Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Celebrated Salve will cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm & Toothache in from Three to Ten Minutes.

A trial will convince the most incredulous of its almost miraculous power and efficacy in removing warts and Moles, which are always offensive to the eye. In paring one's corns, and instantly curing the distressing Pains from Corns and Bunions. Price 50 cents per bottle. Dr. Sanders' Three Minute Salve will be sent to all parts of the country on receipt of the price and Ten Cents to prepay postage on the same.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO. 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., at their Branch Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

DR. CARTER'S

COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days, and has cured thousands upon thousands of cases of Consumption after physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patients given up to die. This Balsam is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the world.

N. B.—Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else. Price 50 cents for trial bottle; large bottles, $1.00 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO. 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.
226 & 228 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill.

MARY ANN DOWLING will find at the Post Office a letter from New York.

GOLD PRICES.—I am selling Wm. Mauling Smith's Writing Fluid, warranted, for cash only, in [illegible] VILLE, Proprietor, 70 Lakeshore, Chicago.

COOK COUNTY SCRIP.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER OF COOK CO.,
CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

Notice is hereby given [illegible]

JAMES M. ALLEN, County Treasurer.

Medicinal.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

One trial will prove that

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

[illegible]

Read the following:

LAFAYETTE, Ky., June 8, 1865.

[illegible]

C. J. NORTHINGTON, M. D.

☞ See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle. Price $1.50. Sold everywhere.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—COLDS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar five boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. ☞ Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH [illegible] Sent by mail post-paid on the receipt of 25 cents to the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale wholesale and retail, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William Street, N. Y.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO.
H. SCOVIL and BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.
GREENE & BURTON, H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
PARKER & CLARK, Madison, Wis.
ALLEN & YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa.
BENTON, BROTHERS & CO., McGregor, Iowa.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Minn.

And by Dealers Everywhere.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY

DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

And he MUST get it. Tell him

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

AND

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent us of its efficacy.

BUY IT. TRY IT. BE CURED.

Price, One Dollar.

Sold everywhere. H. SCOVIL Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

MISS TENNESSEE'S
MISS TENNESSEE'S

(The Wonderful Child)
(The Wonderful Child)

MAGNETIC LIFE ELIXIR,
MAGNETIC LIFE ELIXIR,

FOR

CLEANSING THE BLOOD,
CLEANSING THE BLOOD,

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

THE GREAT SUCCESS this Elixir has met with induced me to put it before the public, and all I ask is to give it a fair trial, and it will then recommend itself. It will remove all dark spots, moths, pimples, or any eruption upon the face or body, and will give the complexion a clear and healthy color, and if the directions are properly followed, the skin will become almost transparent.

The properties of this syrup are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and have a wonderful effect upon the Liver, and cleansing the system of all other impurities, and restore a person to perfect health.

The properties and composition of this syrup were made known to me when a child; and in a clairvoyant state, since which I have made constant use of it in my practice, and from the great success I have had in its use for the last eleven years, thought proper to bring it before the public.

Prepared only by Miss Tennessee, the great Clairvoyant, and Magnetic Doctress, No. 499 West Fifth-st, below Mound, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists in the United States. Price $2 per bottle.

JOHN D. PARK, General Agent,
Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut sts, Cincinnati.
Also, H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Roback's Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Fever Complaints,
Depression of Spirits,
Sudden Flashes of Heat,
Dimness of Vision,
Trouble with the Bowels.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Prostration of the System,
Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Pain in the Chest,
Pain in the Back,
Nervous Headache,
Billious Headache,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nervous Debility.

FOR SALE BY

Druggists Everywhere.

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines now give their exclusive attention to this branch as their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be exceeded by none. [illegible]

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

Lake Park Property

FOR SALE.

This property is situated on Barron Lake, three miles from the city of Niles, Michigan, [illegible] Apply to R. P. BARKER, Niles, Mich.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

A party having already a connection with a large New Orleans Jobbing house desires to form relations with one or two Western houses, [illegible] Address C. H. MASON, Box 4862, New York Post Office.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAINS IN SOUTH PARK & EAST VAN BUREN STREET, SOUTH LAKE ST. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid if it is not satisfactory to the Board, [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Excess of money collected on assessment for the extension of Vine street, ready to be refunded.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, May 21, 1866.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the excess of money [illegible] William street, is in the hands of the City Treasurer ready to be refunded pro rata to the parties from whom the same was collected.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The time for receiving proposals for curbing, filling and paving South Wells street, from Van Buren [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS OF STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, May 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Wednesday, May 30, 1866, for keeping in complete repair all the street lamps belonging to the city, [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE,
Room No. 14, Chicago, May 18th, 1866.

Public Notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to-wit: [illegible]

All persons interested in said assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office. [illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE,
Room No. 14, Chicago, May 18th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that the following described warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to-wit: [illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the following described tracts and lots of land belonging to the School Fund, viz.: [illegible]

CHARLES C. CHASE,
School Agent, No. 2 Court House.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING AND PAVING WITH WOODEN BLOCK PAVEMENT, CALHOUN PLACE IN BLOCK 35, ORIGINAL TOWN.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, May 21, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Transportation.

1866.

The NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will, during the present season, run their Line of First Class UPPER CABIN STEAMERS Tri-Weekly between Chicago, Milwaukee, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, carrying Freight and Passengers with promptness and despatch.

Direct connections are made at Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego with lines of Railroads, steamers and Canal Boats leading to New York, Boston, Montreal, and all points in New England and Northern New York.

[illegible]

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, No. 2 Astor House, New York.
O. BEELS, No. 74 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 7 State street, Boston.
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburg.
A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent.
CHAS. ALLISON, Oswego.
FRENCH, CHILDS & CO., Cleveland.
WALKER, HAYS & CO., Toledo.
N. J. RODIER, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
N. J. HOWE, Chicago.
JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Legal.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL J. WALKER, of the City of Covington, State of Kentucky, by his mortgage deed, dated the 1ST DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1863, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book [illegible]

[illegible]

FREDK. H. WEISS, mortgagee.

Auction Sales.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 17, 1866.

I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Franklin shops, in Nashville, Tenn., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, and continuing daily until all the property is disposed of, a large lot of serviceable Quartermaster stores, [illegible]

TOOLS.

[illegible]

MATERIAL.

[illegible]

By order of [illegible] E. L. EDDY,
Brevet Lt. Col. and Dep't. Q. M.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

New York, April 25, 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday the eighth day of June next. [illegible]

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS A. Brown, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held [illegible]

Medicinal.

PROTECTIVE

MEDICATION.

"Preserve and regulate, not destroy," is a maxim that holds good of the administration of medicine as well as in the science of government. For more than two thousand years it was the received practice in order to cure disease, to depress the vital powers. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS has tabled from, in one of his treatises, that "the older physicians grow, the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicines."

Professor WILLARD PARKER, M. D., than whom no man stands higher in his profession on this side of the Atlantic, says: "Of all sciences medicine is the most uncertain."

The profound MAGENDIE, one of the most able surgeons and physicians that France ever produced, admitted that "colored water" was preferable to most of the drugs used in hospital practice. He said he knew this to be the truth from experience, for he had tried both.

Professor E. H. DAVIS has put it on record that the "vital effects of medicines are very little understood."

Dr. J. MASON GOOD remarked that "the science of medicine is a barbarous jargon."

"Thousands," exclaimed Dr. FRANK, "are slaughtered in the quiet sick room."

"I have no faith whatever in our medicines," says the distinguished Dr. BAILLIE.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophy nor common sense," is the dictum of Professor EVANS.

"Gentlemen," thundered Professor GREGORY, "ninety-nine out of every hundred medical facts are medical lies!"

"Mercury has made more cripples than all wars combined," is the sentiment of Dr. McCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia.

These are stronger expressions than trans-professional persons, whatever he might think, would be apt to use; but as they are the voluntary utterances of some of the most celebrated regular practitioners of the age, there can be no harm in quoting them. They are perfectly free, as mistakes who have been "under treatment" know to their sorrow.

Under such circumstances, who can wonder that the feeble should seek for strength, and the sick for health, outside of the professional "Gilead," or, that having found a "balm" in the preparation which forms the subject of this pamphlet, they should prefer it to the medicaments of the pharmacopoeia, which even those who prescribe them acknowledge to be generally unavailing, and sometimes dangerous and deadly.

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters!

Have now stood about fourteen years before the public. Their protective and remedial properties have been tested by millions of human beings, and their record is satisfactory. Their immense popularity, ever on the increase, is a better guarantee of their excellence than any printed eulogy. It is not thus that failures prosper.

Clear-sighted and unprejudiced members of the faculty have approved them, and they are now recommended in private practice by hundreds of family physicians.

The preparation has long since found its way into our military and civil hospitals. It is not unknown on the battlefield as a means of sustaining the wounded soldier, faint with loss of blood; nor in the navy, as an invaluable medical substitute for the adulterated alcohol which was formerly served out to our sailors under the name of "grog." These facts carry their own comment with them, and they are submitted as premises from which every intelligent reader can draw his own conclusions.

TESTIMONY

OF A

FEW WELL KNOWN CITIZENS,

SELECTED

From a mass of letters, a mere abstract of which would fill an octavo volume.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, the celebrated novelist, writes that, when a martyr to the sick dyspepsia and nervous headache, brought on by incessant literary labor, she tried the Bitters, at the instance of a friend, and found them, to use her own words, "the right combination of remedies" for her distressing case. The cure they effected was complete and lasting, and ever since she has used this article in her household as "a standard family cordial."

JOHN W. BROMBAUGH, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in the Navy Department, testifies that he was a sufferer from dyspepsia of such a terrible type that during six years he never knew one night of uninterrupted sleep, yet the Bitters entirely removed the disorder, and, by continuing to use them as a preventive he protects himself therefrom. He states further that a single dose will always relieve him of the most acute headache in five minutes.

Professor HYNDMAN, of Univ. Mercy's College, Lanesville, Canada East, says that the Bitters have renovated his constitution and his appetite, and exempted him from the violent bilious attacks to which he had long been subject. He communicated these facts as an act of "duty," and recommends the article to his friends as the best remedy for indigestion and loss of spirits he has ever tried.

EDWARD S. ELLIS, Esq., of Harlem, N. J., acknowledges, with thankfulness, "a perfect restoration of the digestive organs to their natural healthy tone," through the operation of the Bitters.

A letter from Mr. JACOB FAUSSET, of New Britain, Hamilton county, Indiana, announces that his wife, who had been a victim of chronic dyspepsia for ten years, has been so much relieved by six bottles of the preparation that "she considers herself cured, and would recommend the Stomach Bitters to all similarly afflicted."

Mrs. GRIGG, wife of the Rev. Aaron Grigg, of New York, has derived such great benefit from the Bitters that her husband transmits her his thanks to the proprietors. Her difficulty was pain in the right side. Mr. G. states she found the medicine a most beneficial tonic and a gentle laxative.

SAMUEL BYERS, a patient in the ten Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., says the Bitters are well known in the army as the best preparation in use for diseases of the stomach. He adds that they are invaluable for soldiers, but a preventive of almost all diseases a soldier is subject to."

Such is the tenor of the correspondence received by almost every mail, at the manufactory at Pittsburgh. The foregoing letters are merely given as specimens of its general character, and as valuable information, furnished by those who have been relieved to those who suffer.

It is not necessary, at this late day, to publish elaborate testimonials, as a means of propping up this preparation.

GREAT NATIONAL SPECIFIC.

It has obtained a firm hold of the confidence of the public, and reached the pinnacle of popularity.

Standard Preparation.

Of the best class, the legitimate medical experimental demonstration. [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

Protection from Lightning.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKET.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city Monday evening, May 21st, Mrs. SARAH FUNK, aged 71 years, widow of Abraham Funk.

Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, C. P. Allen, Esq., 307 Cottage Grove avenue, Thursday, May 24th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city May 22d, THEODORE STEWART, infant son of Theodore W. and Lizzie Kennedy, aged one month.

Funeral at 1 p. m. to-day, from 12 Michigan street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. J. C. Baldwin, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., on Monday morning, 21st inst., of brain fever, GORDON S. JACOBS, aged 19 years, youngest son of Mr. C. P. Jacobs, of Goshen, Indiana, and brother of Mr. B. F. Jacobs, of this city.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Only time of the beautiful domestic drama of

Still Waters Run Deep!

with Mr. Charles Pope, Mr. J. H. Spackman, Mr. Frank Lawlor, Mr. E. T. Sinclair, Mrs. Farren, Miss Maggie Boniface and several other favorite members of the company in the cast.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cts. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Seats for Matinee for sale at Box Office.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..............MANAGERS

Price of admittance, Dress Circle..............50 cents

Second Circle.......25 cents | Secured Seats.......75 cents

Wednesday, May 23d, the comedy of PEG WOFFINGTON, or Masks and Faces.

Peg Woffington, } (with song).......Kate Reignolds.

Sir Harry Wildair, }

The performance will commence with the farce FOUNDED ON FACTS.

In rehearsal the "Daughter of the Regiment," and "Camille." Friday—Benefit of Miss Kate Reignolds. Saturday—KATE REIGNOLDS MATINEE. 678

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager

MR. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements

MR. THOS. BARRY..........Stage Manager

☞ Time altered—performance commences at 8.

This WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23, at the Grand Matinee, and also in the evening, will be presented for the third time, Boucicault's brilliant comedy, as played at Wallack's Theatre, with great success, entitled THE IRISH HEIRESS.

Friday, benefit of Mrs. Thos. Barry.

In rehearsal the great Irish sensation drama entitled CHOROORE NA BILHOGE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LEONARD GROVER and C. D. HESS.......Directors

H. R. PHILLIPS..........Stage Manager

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23, last appearance but three of the eminent American actor, Mr. J. E.

MURDOCH,

And his last appearance in the beautiful comedy of

MONEY,

Supported by the strength of the Great Star Combination.

REDUCED PRICE OF ADMISSION.—Parquette, Dress Circle, Balcony Seats, 50c; Orchestra Chairs, 75c; Balcony Boxes, seating four persons, $5; Proscenium Boxes, seating eight persons, $12.

25 Cents Extra for Seats Secured in Advance.

☞ No Reserved Seat sold after 5 o'clock p. m.

Friday, Farewell benefit of Mr. JAS. E. MURDOCH, and his last appearance in Chicago but one, most positively.

Don't forget the GRAND MATINEE this afternoon. The beautiful drama of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Monday next, the great romantic drama of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. 683

GRAND VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MISS AGNES A. KENNEY,

OF BOSTON,

Will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Thursday Evening, May 24th,

On which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:

Mrs. L. CARRINGTON, Soprano.

Mr. NELSON, Tenor.

Mr. H. MORTIMER, Tenor, and one of the best Balladists in this country.

Mr. BROWN, Basso.

Mr. ERRICH, Clarionetist.

Mr. BORJOHN, Pianist.

The programme will comprise Ballads, Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, etc., in both vocal and instrumental Music. Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra, and for sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, to commence on Tuesday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. c630-4thp

FIRST GRAND
Strawberry Festival and Promenade
CONCERT,

In aid of Trinity Mission School, at the Rink,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS

May 23d and 24th.

The Great Western Light Guard Band will perform each evening, and among other selections on the first night may be named the following:

1. MARCH—Faust.	4. GRAND POLONAISE.
2. OVERTURE—Martha.	5. ARIA AND CHORUS—Il Trovatore.
3. POTPOURRI—Ernani.	6. FINALE—Martha.

Admission, 25 Cents. may21c343-3t3dWThp

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THIS admirable Romantic Drama, which achieved most wonderful success in New York a year ago, and is now in the height of an almost unparalleled run in Boston, is in active preparation at

Crosby's Opera House,

For early production, upon a scale of considerable magnificence. It is a play of most intense interest, embodying nearly every feature of modern life, and those so combined and ingeniously adjusted by the master pen of DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., as to construct a plot which, in point of telling effects, has never been equalled by any other of his masterly creations. The

CAST OF CHARACTERS

is of remarkable strength, and can only be properly filled by an Extraordinary Combination of Talent.

It will be presented at an early date, in a manner hitherto unsurpassed, thus affording the patrons of the Opera House a theatrical treat of rare acceptability. c590

VARIETY THEATRE.

DEARBORN STREET.

C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor

G. H. BARTON..........Manager

GREAT ARRAY OF TALENT.

Miss FRANK O'HARA, Protean Actress, Vocalist and Danseuse. Miss JULIA A. HILL, Danseuse, Vocalist and comedienne. Miss LIZZIE WALBEY, the most beautiful and artistic actress and Danseuse. Mr. GEO. A. HILL, Irish Comedian and eccentric actor. Mr. GEO. O'HARA, genuine Yankee Comedian. Mr. W. REEVE, Low Comedian, Ethiopian performer and Comic Vocalist. c565

General Notices.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Elegant New Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, May 25th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., a large and elegant assortment of Polish Oil Walnut Chamber Suits in three and eight pieces. Also Cottage Enamelled Chamber Suites of ten pieces, Parlor Suites in Oil Walnut in Rep and Hair Cloth. Elegant assortment of Marble Top Tables and Stands, Etageres, Whatnots, Ladies' Parlor Desks, Library Book Cases, Rocking and Reception Chairs, Lounges, Turkish Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Gilt and Walnut Oil Frame Mirrors, with a large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. 439

PRUSSING'S
CHICAGO VINEGAR WORKS,

Nos. 339 & 341 State-st.,

Between Harrison and Congress streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

These are the largest Works of the kind in the United States.

CAPACITY, 120 BARRELS PER DAY.

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Awarded at the United States Fair, at the Illinois State Fair, at the Chicago City Fair, to my brands of Pure Cider Vinegar, Malt, Wine, Double, White, Pickle and Essence of Vinegar.

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CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Proprietor.

Chicago, May 1st, 1866. my1s338 12t-w FAM 6p

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Merchants and others wishing to dispose of Stocks of Goods, Real Estate or Personal Property, and receive a full consideration at once, will address [illegible]

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Stock taken to pasture [illegible] south of Chicago, on the Blue Island Avenue Road. Terms as follows: [illegible] per week; [illegible] under three years old, [illegible] cents per week; Horned Cattle, [illegible] cents per week. A liberal discount allowed to drovers. Every precaution taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility taken. HARRY [illegible], P. O. Box [illegible], Blue Island. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant front and back parlor, unfurnished, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, at 141 East Adams st., only a few minutes' walk from the Court House. Day boarders wanted. c593

BOARDING—Three pleasant, unfurnished parlors to rent with first class board, cheap at 319 Ontario-st. Also two or three pleasant sleeping rooms on the second floor. The best of references given and required. 61

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained at the St. Cloud House, 112 and 114 Franklin st., only two blocks west of the Chamber of Commerce, between Washington and Madison-sts. TIPTON & HAYNES, Proprietors.

BOARDING—A well furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen, with board, in a private family at 80 Adams-st. c13

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 169 South Jefferson-st. c813

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board and lodgings, and reasonable charges, at 310 State st. c86

BOARDING—A splendid front room, with large closet, unfurnished, to rent with board, near Union Park, 301 West Lake-st. c979

BOARDING—Three rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board in a private family. Apply at 86 Oak-st. c19

BOARDING—Two or three large front rooms, with closets, furnished and unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 124 State-st. Reference required. c912

BOARDING—A few gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 169 North Clark street. c89

BOARDING—At 206 Michigan street, between State and Dearborn. Cleanliness and good living warranted. Terms $5.00 per week. THOMAS LEARY. c92

BOARDING—Parties wishing suites of rooms (front or back), furnished or unfurnished, and also single rooms for gentlemen, can find them in one of the most delightful localities on one of the avenues. Marble-front house, with all modern improvements; gas, bathrooms. Address P. O. Box 2713. c819

BOARDING—A few genteel boarders can find pleasant rooms and good board at 227 Michigan street, (healthy locality, North Side, near corner State.) Terms very moderate. c817

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms, with board, can be obtained at Briggs House No. 2, 88 Monroe street. Also, day boarders. Stabling for horses. c35

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant furnished front room, with board, by calling at 84 Adams street. Two gentlemen can be accommodated with day board. c31

BOARDING—Gentlemen desirous of securing clean rooms, with or without board, can be accommodated at reasonable rates, at No. 17 East Randolph street. References required.

BOARDING—With nicely furnished room, for gentleman and wife. Four single gentlemen can also be accommodated. A few day boarders wanted, at 159 East Madison street. c40

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can find a good room or suite of rooms, furnished, with board, in a private family, at No. 230 West Madison-st. Good neighborhood, hot and cold bath, and all the comforts of home. c787

BOARDING—Two large rooms with first-class board. Also one single room. Apply at 138 South Sangamon-st. c39

BOARDING At No. 8 Eldridge Court. Suites of rooms, front and back, furnished and unfurnished, and single room to rent, with first class board. House changed hands May 1st, and has been thoroughly repaired throughout. c76

BOARDING—A front parlor, furnished or unfurnished. Also three furnished rooms to rent, suitable for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated at 128 West Washington-st. c85

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms and good board for a gentleman and wife, and a few young gentlemen at 42 South Jefferson street near the corner of Washington. c782

BOARDING—A few gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, and very pleasant location, can find such at 239 Illinois street, two blocks from State street bridge. c72

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and board can be had at 274 South Clark st., at JLIUS NICHOLS. c73

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at the first house west of Fourth avenue, on Taylor street. c71

BOARDING—A new boarding house, No. 213 Fourth avenue. Rooms large and airy, together with a piano and guitar, with good teachers. Board by the day or week. Terms reasonable. Also a good cook wanted. Apply at the above number. c29

BOARDING—Two gentlemen willing to room together, can find good board and pleasant rooms in a private family. Location West Washington street, east of Halsted, none but business men need apply. Address "Q. C." Tribune office. c788

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be boarded at No 12 East Randolph street. Also a few rooms, furnished or unfurnished. c673

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, and first class board, with good attendance, at $5.00. Day board $4.50 per week at the Belfast House, No. 158 Michigan street, next door to corner of North Clark street. c680

BOARDING—Having just fitted up the large Boarding House, south west corner of Wells and Monroe streets, we are now ready to accommodate Boarders in good Style at reasonable rates. c79

BOARDING—A large front parlor, unfurnished, (first floor) with board, at 44 Jackson street. c578

BOARDING—Two suites of unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, for two gentlemen and their wives, in a private family. Apply to WM. BARTON, basement under Third National Bank. c688

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at 191 West Madison-st. Terms $6 per week. c974

BOARDING—I have a large house in the village of Oconomowoc, Wis., beautifully located between two lakes, rooms large, airy and pleasant. I should like a few boarders, either single gentlemen or families. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address Mrs. D. TOPLIFF, Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., Wis. c10

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

v255

GREAT SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

In Taylor's Subdivision,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, 250 Business and Residence Lots, situate one block west of Milwaukee avenue, fronting on Chicago avenue, Second, Rucker and Noble streets. It is the most desirable inside property now being offered to the public. It is high and dry land, but ten minutes' ride from the Court House by the horsecars. Is in a most excellent neighborhood, surrounded by churches, schools and dwellings.

The title is perfect. The terms of the sale will be half cash, balance payable in two years with six per cent interest.

For other particulars see SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, No. 5 Masonic Building, or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. b497

OIL PAINTINGS & ENGRAVINGS

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street.

150 Oil Paintings and Engravings.

The above Paintings are the works of some of the most wealthy artists in the country—were painted to while away time. They will be sold without reserve for charitable purposes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. b690

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Stock of a Merchant Tailor

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street, the entire stock of a Merchant Tailor, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silesias, Striped Denims, Clothing of all kinds and Furnishing Goods. By order of the assignees. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. c487

TWO DWELLING HOUSES,

Nos. 626 and 625 Wabash avenue, for account of the city of Chicago, AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, 626 and 625 Wabash avenue.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. b681

150 RESIDENCE LOTS

in McPherson & Allerton's Addition to Chicago,

Opposite the Hough House and New Cattle Yards,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, on the premises.

This property fronts east on Halsted street and west on Dashiel street, between Egan and Waubansia avenues. It is well located, high and dry; is most desirable, becoming more valuable every day.

Terms of Sale—One third cash, balance one and two years, with six per cent. interest.

The Cars of the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Ft Wayne Railroad will leave the Depot at 9½ o'clock, for the ground.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. d11

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Mirrors, Piano Forte, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, May 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. d9

10,000 LBS. CURLED HAIR

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, May 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 310

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING, 4,500 pairs Men's Socks, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st. The stock is all fresh, seasonable and regular goods, all made this season for first-class trade. The invoice consists of single and double-breasted Frock, Sack and Walking Coats, Pants and Vests. The attention of dealers is particularly invited to the above sale. Also, at the same time, 4,500 pairs Men's Socks. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. c285 4p

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

100 CRATES OF CROCKERY

AND

150 Boxes of Mirrors,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 24, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salerooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., 100 crates of the best quality of Waite Crockery Ware, by the package, of the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, J. & R. Betts, J. Furnival & Co., and other well-known makers, consisting of complete assortments of [illegible] Tea Ware, and will be found one of the best assorted [illegible] ever offered in this market.

Each crate will be sold complete. Samples of each crate will be on exhibition early the day of sale, at our rooms, from which they will be sold by catalogue.

Also 150 boxes of Mirrors of assorted sizes, twelve in a box. Country dealers will please write for a Catalogue. The goods have just arrived direct from Liverpool, and all in good order. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. 540

For Sale.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Strayed.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Musical.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]